KHMELEVSKIY, I.K.

Why we cannot agree with G.V. Pobedimskii's suggestion. Tekst. prom. 18 no.8:9 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Textile industry)

KHMELEVSKIY, I.K.

Supply the demand for children's clothing. Shvein.prom. no.3: 1-3 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Nachal'nik otdela legkoy promyshlennosti TSentral'nogo statisticheskogo upravleniya SSSR.
(Children's clothing)

KHMELEVSKIY, I.K.

Using to the full extent the width of looms. Tekst. prom. 19 no.5:4-6 My '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1.Nachal'nik otdela legkoy promyshlennosti TSentral'nogo statisticheskogo upravleniya SSSR.
(Textile fabrics--Standards)

KHMELEVSKIY, I.K.

Let's work better than ever and with even greater efficiency.
Tekst.prom. 22 no.11:1-4 N '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Glavnyy spetsialist otdela ekonomiki i razvitiya legkoy promyshlennosti Gosudarstvennogo ekonomicheskogo soveta SSSR.
(Textile industry)

KHMELEVSKIY, I.L. (Moskva)

Hamilton's principle for nonholonomic systems. Prikl. mat. i mekh. 24 no.5:777-780 S - O '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Mechanics)

S/025/000/003/003/012
A166/A127

AUTHOR: Khmelevskiy, I. L.

TITLE: The second birth of a theory

PERIODICAL: Nauka i zhizn', no. 3, 1961, 12-15

TEXT: The author, a former student of the late Corresponding Member of the AS USSR, Nikolay Gur'yevich Chetayev explains the theory of stability as developed by the Russian Academician Aleksandr Mikhaylovich Lyapunov (1857-1918) and reshaped by N. G. Chetayev (1902-1959) whose works in this field have been awarded the Lenin Prize post-mortem in 1960. Lyapunov's theories and principles have been almost unknown until Chetayev picked them up and applied them to the solution of modern problems of applied mechanics such as the stability of an aircraft in flight, the design and manufacture of super-precision instruments (gyroscopes, automatic control components), and problems of ballistics. Chetayev formulated the principle that all phenomena, factually oc-

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The second birth of a theory

curring in nature are essentially stable. Furthermore, he established a favorable relationship between the principles of mechanics and wave optics in the wake of the wave theories of light as developed by Maxwell et al. N. G. Chetayev found formulas and an equation for stable motions of conservative systems. Apperently, this equation shows "wave" type characteristics, leading to the analogy between mechanics and wave optics:

Optics: $\frac{1}{v^2} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial t^2} = \Delta E$ Mechanics: $\frac{2(U + h)}{h^2} = \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial t^2} = \Delta \Phi$

In nature, of course, there is no motion following an exact trajectory. There are always minor excitation forces causing small deviations, deflections, thus creating a minor wave zone between the stable motion and the secondary excitation forces. The further development of the new mechanical-optical wave analogy was interrupted by Chetayev's death. There are 7 figures.

Card 2/2

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24.4100

AUTHOR: Khmelevskyy, I.L. (Moscow)

TITLE: On a Chaplygin problem

PERIODICAL: Prikladnaya matematika i mekhanika, v. 26, no. 2, 1962, 201 - 211

TEXT: An attempt is made to extend Chaplygin's theorem about the function $N(q, q_1)$ ("the reducing multiplier"), to a broad class of nonholonomic systems and to the space of all Lagrangian variables. The meaning of Chaplygin's theorem is twofold: 1) It establishes that the actual motions of certain nonholonomic systems in coordinate space q, q_1 possess definite extremal properties, and 2) it permits the use of the Hamilton-Jacobi method for determining these motions. A material system is considered with Lagrangian coordinates $q_1, \ldots, q_n$, and nonholonomic constraints:

$$\omega_\beta = q'_\beta + \sum_{r=1}^{n-m} a_{\beta,m+r} q_{m+r}' + a_\beta = 0 \quad (\beta = 1, \ldots, m) \qquad (1.1)$$

Card 1/5

On a Chaplygin problem

where the coefficients a depend on all the q_n and t. Let

$$F = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{s,k=1}^{n} b_{sk} q_s' q_k' + \sum_{s=1}^{n} c_s q_s' + P, \qquad (1.2)$$

where b, c, and P are functions of the coordinates and time. Boundary conditions and coefficients of F are sought, for which the set of actual motions of the system coincides with the set of extremals of the conditional variational problem

$$\delta \int_{t_o}^{t_1} F \, dt = 0 \text{ for } \omega_\beta = 0. \qquad (1.3)$$

The boundary conditions have to meet the following requirement: The Lagrange multipliers λ_β, determined from the first integrals of the extremal equations, should have same integration constants k_γ on all extremals. It is noted that the boundary conditions of Hamil-

ton's principle do not meet this requirement. The sought-for boundary conditions are

$$q_s(t_o) = q_{so}, \quad q_{m+r}(t_1) = q_{m+r,1} \quad (s = 1, \ldots, n;\ r = 1, \ldots, n-m). \tag{2.7}$$

The coefficients of the function F are determined by the equivalence conditions for equations

$$q_k'' = R_k(q, q', t) \quad (k = 1, \ldots, n) \tag{2.15}$$

and

$$q_k'' = \Phi_k(q, q', t) \quad (k = 1, \ldots, n). \tag{3.1}$$

These are

$$R_{ko} = \Phi_{ko}, \ R_{k,m+r} = \Phi_{k,m+r}, \ R_{k,m+r,m+\rho} = \Phi_{k,m+r,m+\rho}$$
$$(k = 1, \ldots, n;\ r, \rho = 1, \ldots, n-m), \tag{3.2}$$

$$R_{k,1+r,1+\rho,1+\tau} = 0 \quad (k = 1, \ldots, n;\ r, \rho, \tau = 1, \ldots, n-1). \tag{3.3}$$

The necessary and sufficient condition for the existence of variational problem (1.3) (for the equations of motion of the nonholono-

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mic system), is the existence of a solution to the equivalence equations ((3.2), (3.3)). A theorem states that the actual motions of nonholonomic systems can have (in $\{q_s\}$ -space), definite extremal properties, as compared to other allowed motions; the theorem also states for precisely which variational problem, the actual motions are extremals. If the equivalence equations allow a particular solution $b_{\beta k} = b_{k\beta} = c_\beta = 0$ ($\beta = 1, \ldots, m$; $k = 1, \ldots, n$), then F (Eq. (1.2)) is only a function of independent $q_{m+1}', \ldots, q_n'$. To such a function F, corresponds a variational problem describing the motion of a nonholonomic system in $\{q_{m+r}\}$ -space. If F is known, it is possible to use, for the solution of the last (n-m) equations of motion of the nonholonomic system, all the integration methods for holonomic systems, in particular -- the Hamilton-Jacobi method. This consists of the generalization of the above-mentioned theorem of Chaplygin. The latter is reformulated, and related to an isoperimetrical problem which is replaced by the problem of the unconditional extremum of the integral:

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On a Chaplygin problem

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$$\int_{t_0}^{t_1} F\,dt, \quad F = (T^{**} + U + h)N \tag{4.8}$$

where h is the total energy of the actual motion. Hence Chaplygin's results can be obtained by the method of equivalence equations, and are applicable to conservative systems and to those cases for which the equivalence equations allow a function F (4.8), which does not depend on the velocities q'_β. The following theorem is proved: In order that the integrand function F of the conditional variational problem (1.3), should be independent of the constraint equations, it is necessary and sufficient that the latter be holonomic. From the theorem it follows that the variational principles which apply to holonomic systems are invalid for nonholonomic systems. Two examples are given, one of which deals with the motion, by inertia, of an automobile. There are 3 Soviet-bloc references.

SUBMITTED: December 21, 1961

Card 5/5

L 11600-63 EWT(1)/BDS AFFTC/ASD
ACCESSION NR: AP3000902 S/0179/63/000/002/0199/0200

AUTHOR: Khmelevskiy, I. L.

TITLE: Conference of schools of higher education on the applied theory of stability of motion and analytical mechanics [Held in Kazan from 6 to 8 December 1962]

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izv. Otd. tekh. nauk. Mekhanika i mashinostroyeniye, no. 2, 1963, 199-200

TOPIC TAGS: motion-stability theory, analytical mechanics, gyroscope, gravitational field

ABSTRACT: The conference was held 6-8 December 1962 and was sponsored by the Kazanskiy aviatsionnyy institut (Kazan' Aviation Institute). The 18 papers on analytical mechanics presented included Construction of groups of possible displacements, M. Sh. Aminov; Generalized cyclic displacements for a particular motion of a gyroscope in gimbal suspension, A. A. Bogoyavlenskiy; Rotation of a satellite orbit plane, A. I. Lur'ye; Generalized problem of two stationary centers, Ye. P. Aksenov, Ye. A. Grebennikov, and V. G. Demin; Integrating the equations of motion of a system of free mass points by the separation-of-variables

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method, M. S. Yarov-Yarovoy; Motion of a solid body satisfying Appel'rot conditions, L. N. Sretenskiy; Geometric interpretation of motion of a heavy solid body around a fixed point, P. V. Kharlamov; Canonic equations of a rank greater than zero, I. S. Arzhany*kh; and Conditions for use of a method of the Hamilton-Jacobi type for integrating equations of motion of nonholonomic conservative systems, I. S. Arzhany*kh and Sh. A. Gumerov. The 38 papers on stability of motion included Periodic limited solutions of linear differential equations, N. P. Yerugin; Asymptotic methods in problems of satellite dynamics, N. N. Moiseyeva; Stability of steady-state motion of a solid body with a liquid-filled cavity, V. V. Rumyantsev; Problem of a minimum in the problem of stability of equilibrium and permanent rotations of a solid body with a cavity partially filled with liquid, G. K. Pozharitskiy; Conditions of stability in critical cases, V. A. Pliss; Steady-state motion of a solid body and its stability in a central gravitational field, P. A. Kuz'min; Theory of stability of motion, V. V. Matrosov; Stability of a certain motion of solid bodies with gyroscope, V. I. Skimmel'; Asymptotic stability of stochastic differential equations, I. Ya. Kats; Stability of solutions of a stochastic system, E. A. Lidskiy; Analytical design theory of controllers, E. G. Al'brekht; Problem on uniform asymptotic stability, A. K. Persidskiy; Passive stabilization of a satellite in gravitational field, D. Ye. Okhotsimskiy and V. A. Sarychev; Motion of a satellite relative to the

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L 11600-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3000902

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center of mass, V. V. Beletskiy; Problem of absolute stability of controlled systems in the light of works by V. M. Popov (Rumania), M. A. Aizerman and F. R. Gantmakher; Vibration of a solid body about the center of mass, V. O. Kononenko; Stability of vibration of self-contained systems with multiple roots of the principal amplitude equations, A. P. Proskuryakov; and Stability of periodic solutions of non-self-contained quasilinear systems with one degree of freedom in the case of a double root of the principal amplitude equation, G. V. Plotinkova.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 12Jun63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CG NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

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Card 3/3

BLOKH, Z.Sh.; LEVINA, N.S.; KHMELEVSKIY, I.L., otv. red.; REKIS, L.Ye., red.

[Handbook for carrying-out tests in theoretical mechanics for second year students of technical departments] Posobie k vypolneniiu kontrol'nykh rabot po teoreticheskoi mekhanike dlia studentov II kursa tekhnicheskikh fakul'tetov. Moskva, Redaktsionno-izdatel'skii otdel VZEIS, 1963. 139 p. (MIRA 17:3)

GRISHCHENKO, A.Z.; TARASENKO, A.V.; KHMELEVSKIY, I.N.

Order apparatus for the control of the xanthation process. Khim. volok. no.1:17-18 '62. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Kiyevskiy institut avtomatiki Gosplana UkrSSR.

TARASENKO, A.V.; KHMELEVSKIY, I.N.; LYAPUNOVA, A.I.

Device for determining the completion of the reaction of sulfitization. Khim. volok. no.1:18-20 '62. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Kiyevskiy institut avtomatiki Gosplana UkrSSR.

KHMELEVSKIY, L.

From Moscow to Volgograd. Za rul. 21 no.5:30 My '63.
(MIRA 16:9)

1. Chlen sektsii avtoturizma Vsesoyuznogo tsentral'nogo soveta professional'nykh soyuzov.
(Motor vehicles--Touring)

KHMELEVSKIY, M.M.

Let's fulfill the seven-year plan ahead of time. Transp. stroi. 9 no.9:4-5 S '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(Hydraulic engineering)

KHMELEVSKIY, M.M., brigadir komplesnoy brigady kommunisticheskogo truda

We turn out well-done moorings. Transp. stroi. 12 no.4:4-5 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Trest Chernomorgidrostroy.
(Docks)

GRABCHENKO, I.M., professor (Vinnitsa, ul. Lenina, d. 60, kv. 8); LITVINOV, V.F.; KHMELEVSKIY, M.V.

Treating gastric and duodenal ulcers complicated by profuse hemorrhage. Nov.khir.arkh. no.2:26-28 Mr-Ap '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. I.M.Grabchenko) Vinnitskogo meditsinskogo instituta
(PEPTIC ULCER) (HEMORRHAGE)

KHMELEVSKIY, N.A.

Introducing the R337 digital percentage bridge. Biul tekh.-ekon. inform. Gos. nauch.-issl. inst. nauch i tekh. inform. 18 no. 12:38-39 D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

BORODIN, I.A., doktor ekon.nauk,prof.,red.; KHMELEVSKIY, N.N., red.; UL'YANOVA, O.G., tekhn. red.

[Utilization of agricultural manpower in the U.S.S.R.] Ispol'zovanie trudovykh resursov v sel'skom khoziaistve SSSR. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nauka," 1964. 275 p. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut ekonomiki AN SSSR (for Borodin).

KIMELEVSKIY, Nikolay Nikolayevich; ZAVERNYAYEVA, L.V., red.; GERASIMOVA, Ye.S., tekhn. red.

[Method for the utilization analysis of capital assets on collective farms] Metodika analiza ispol'zovaniia osnovnykh fondov v kolkhozakh. Moskva, Izd-vo "Ekonomika," 1964. 133 p. (MIRA 17:3)

SUSLOV, Ivan Fedorovich; KHMELEVSKIY, N.N.

[Process of reproduction on collective farms] Protsess vosproizvodstva v kolkhozakh. Moskva, Vysshaia shkola, 1962. 103 p. (MIRA 16:8)
(Agriculture, Cooperative)

KHMELEVSKIY, P.N., elektromekhanik

Our suggestions. Avtom. telem. i sviaz' 4 no. 12:24 D '60.
(MIRA 14:1)

1. Orenburgskaya distantsiya signalizatsii i svyazi Kuybyshevskoy dorogi.
(Diesel locomotives--Communication systems)

KHMELEVSKIY, P.N., elektromekhanik

The operational reliability of the microtelephone valve has been increased. Avtom., telem. i sviaz' 8 no.8:33-34 Ag '64.
(MIRA 17:10)

1. Orenburgskaya distantsiya Yuzhno-Ural'skoy dorogi.

KHMELEVSKIY, S.A.

KHMELEVSKIY, S.A. --"High-Speed Milling of Threads." Cand Tech Sci Moscow Automotive Mechanics Inst, 15 Jan 54. (Vechernyaya Moskva 6 Jan 54)

SO: Sum 168, 22 July 1954

SOV/117-58-11-23/35

AUTHORS: Khmelevskiy, S.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Moysik, M.R., Kopychev, A.M., Engineer

TITLE: The Machining of Steel by Mineral-Ceramic Cutters (Obtochka stali mineralokeramicheskimi reztsami)

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel', 1958, Nr 11, pp 29 - 32 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Mineral-ceramic instruments are widely used in machine-building. The Moskovskiy kombinat tverdykh splavov (Moscow Combine of Hard Alloys) produces blades of type TsM-332 for these instruments. A mechanical fastening of the blades is more expedient than welding. Several types of cutters have been tested (Figure 1 - 3). The cutter type III (Figure 3), in which the blade is fastened to the butt, has the best practical properties. At the Dnepropetrovskiy zavod metallurgicheskogo oborudovaniya DZMO (Dnepropetrovsk Plant of Metallurgical Equipment DZMO), cutters with mineral-ceramic blades are used on a broad scale. Blades of type TsM-332 are better than blades T15K6 made of alloy. After 20 sec of work, the blades T15K6 showed a wear of 0.2 mm, whereas blades TsM-332 reached this value only after 2.9 min. The blades TsM-332 have a bending resistance of only 30-40 kg/mm^2, so that the

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The Machining of Steel by Mineral-Ceramic Cutters

feeding speed is only 0.6-0.8 mm per revolution. Cutting depth has been increased to 1-5 mm and experiments are being made to attain a depth of 10 mm. During work at low values of cutting depth, the wear on the cutting part of the instrument causes a low machining precision. The life of the cutting blades is increased by coating them with copper. An apparatus for graphitization is shown in Figure 5. There are 4 diagrams and 1 graph.

1. Steel---Machinging 2. Cutting tools---Materials
3. Cutting tools---Design 4. Cutting tools---Performance
5. Ceramic materials---Applications

27535
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A004/A101

1.4000

AUTHOR: Khmelevskiy, S.A.

TITLE: High-efficiency metal cutting with mineral-ceramic tools

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mashinostroyeniye, no.14, 1961, 26, abstract 14B167 ("Tr. Dnepropetr. khim. tekhnol. in-t", 1960, no. 10, 101-112)

TEXT: The author presents the results of testing tools fitted with T15K6 sintered carbides and ЦМ-332 (TsM-332) mineral-ceramics. Axle steel bars 120 mm in diameter were turned as test specimens. It was found that the turning of big-size steel parts by ceramic tools makes the productivity, as to machine time, to increase by 200% and more. The superiority of ceramic tools shows particularly in the zone of relatively high cutting speeds ($v \geqslant 250$ m/min). Tools with mechanically fastened bits showed a steady work during semi-finish operations with depth of cut of 2 - 3 mm and a feed of 0.65 mm/rev. A further increase of the feed leads to higher chipping and destruction of the tool bits. During finish turning with low depth of cut (less than 0.05 mm) a crumbling of the cutting edge can be observed which results in a premature wear of the tools. Cera-

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A004/A101

High-efficiency metal cutting ...

mic tools with rigid face-end arrangement of no. 225 tool bits ensure a high efficiency during the machining of the skin of centrifugal castings. The author presents an example of machining the skin of cast iron sleeves 140 mm in diameter at a speed of v = 338 m/min, a feed of s = 0.65 mm/rev and a depth of t = = 8 mm. There are 12 figures and 5 tables.

I. Briskman

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

SOLOGUB, Nikolay Avramovich, inzh.; IL'IN, Boris Nikolayevich, kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; IPATOV, Konstantin Aleksandrovich, inzh.; MOYSIK, M.R., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; TIRANSKAYA, S.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; KHMELEVSKIY, S.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; PREYS, G.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots., red.; FURER, P.Ya., red.; GORNOSTAYPOL'SKAYA, M.S., tekhn. red.

[Laboratory research on the technology of metals] Laboratornye raboty po tekhnologii metallov. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1961. 294 p. (MIRA 15:2)
(Metallurgical research) (Metalwork--Testing)

REZNIKOV, A.N.; KHMELEVSKIY, S.K.; KACHER, V.A.

A useful seminar. Mashinostroitel' no.3:44 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Technical education)

KHMELEVSKIY, V., insh.

Using ornamental concretes in making facing materials. Stroi. mat. (MIRA 11:10)
4 no.9:36-37 S '58.
(Concrete)

KRESTOV, M.A.; DOBRYAKOVA, L.I.; KOSHKIN, V.G.; YEVDOKIMOV, A.A.; IVANOVA, V.V.; KHMELEVSKIY, V.A.; KOSTOCHKINA, T.V.; PFLAUMER, O.E., kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; SKVORTSOVA, I.P., red. izd-va; TEMKINA, Ye.L., tekhn.red.

[Finishing large panels and blocks using colored concretes] Otdelka krupnykh panelei i blokov s primeneniem tsvetnykh betonov. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit. materialam, 1959. 87 p. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut novykh strcitel'nykh materialov. 2. Institut novykh stroitel'nykh materialov (for Krestov, Dobryakova, Koshkin, Yevdokimov, Ivanova, Khmelevskiy). 3. Institut betona i zhelezobetona (for Kostochkina).
(Building blocks)

25(2) SOV/100-59-5-7/14

AUTHOR: Khmelevskiy, V.A., Engineer

TITLE: Mechanization of Surface Dressing of Objects

PERIODICAL: Mekhanizatsiya stroitel'stva, 1959, Nr 5, pp 20-21,(USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article deals with a rotary surface grinding machine which comes as mounted equipment for the machine I-54 including also an electric motor with flexible shaft. The machine has been developed in the NIINSM (Scientific Research Institute of New Building Material) by the author and is intended for surface dressing and finishing of concrete by means of a wire brush, which removes the hardened cement top film from concrete. The brush consists of 6 wire discs which are clamped together on the end of the shaft, the discs come in 2 sizes; 160 mm diameter by 20 mm wide and 100 mm diameter by 13 mm wide. The most effective result has been obtained with concrete having a limestone filler which gives a decorative finish to the surface. Beside dressing concrete blocks and panels, the grinding brush can be used for scraping off old paint, rust etc. from metal trays, pans and parts in general. There are 2 photos and 1 set of diagram.

Card 1/1

GONTAR', A.S., inzh.; GUTMAN, V.M., inzh.; KHMELEVSKIY, V.A., inzh.

Automatic line for machining aluminum ingots. Mekh. i avtom. proizv. 19 no.10:9-10 O '65. (MIRA 18:12)

KHMELEVSKIY, V.A., inzh.

Factory finished wall panels and blocks. Stroi.mat. 6 no.1:34-38 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Building blocks)

SVYNKO, I.M.; KHMELEVSKIY, V.A.

Manganese minerals from Sarmatian limestones in the Kremenets region. Min.sbor. 18 no.2:203-207 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Pedagogicheskiy institut, Kremenets, Ternopol'skoy oblasti i Gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Ivana Franko, L'vov.

LOPOVOK, L., kand.arkhitektury; ORLOV, A., kand.tekhn.nauk; KHMELEVSKIY, V., arkhitektor

Problems in the finishing of large-panel buildings. Zhil. stroi. no. 4:2-7 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Building--Details) (Reinforced concrete construction)

KHMELEVSKIY, V., arkhitektor

Factory finishing of exterior wall panels. Zhil. stroi. no.9: 18-19 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)

(Finishes and finishing)
(Walls) (Concrete slabs)

DOBRYAKOVA, Lyudmila Ivanovna, kand. tekhn. nauk; YEVDOKIMOV, Aleksey Aleksandrovich, inzh.; LOPOVOK, Lev Isayevich, kand. arkhitektury; MILOVZOROV, Aleksey Konstantinovich, arkh.; ORLOV, Aleksandr Mikhaylovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; KHMELEVSKIY, Vladimir Aleksandrovich, arkh.; GLEZAROVA, I.L., red.; BOROVNEV, N.K., tekhn. red.

[Industrial finishing of buildings] Industrial'naia otdelka zdanii. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat, 1963. 106 p. (MIRA 16:11)

(Buildings—Finishing)

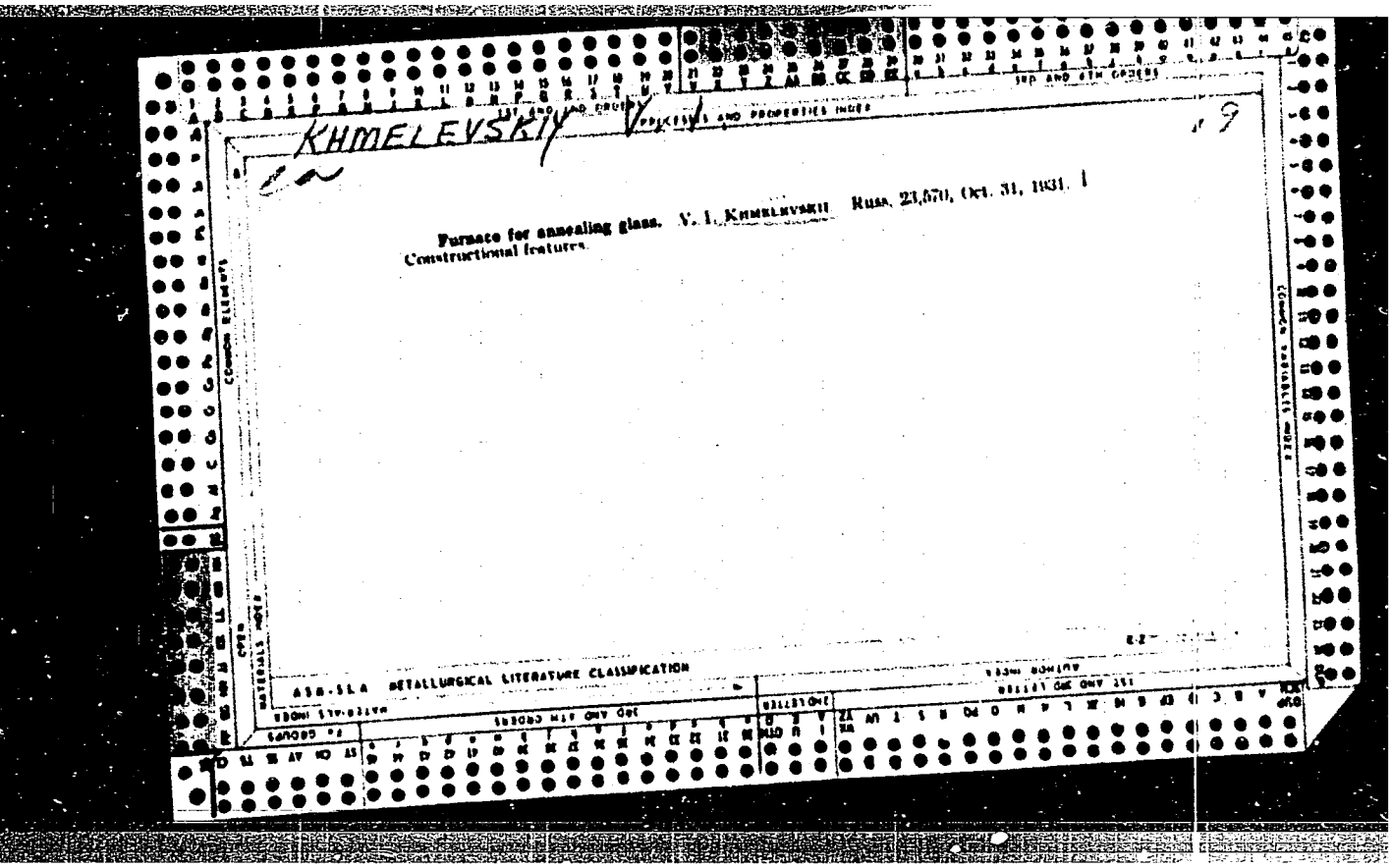
ORLOV, A.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; KHMELEVSKIY, V.A., arkhitektor

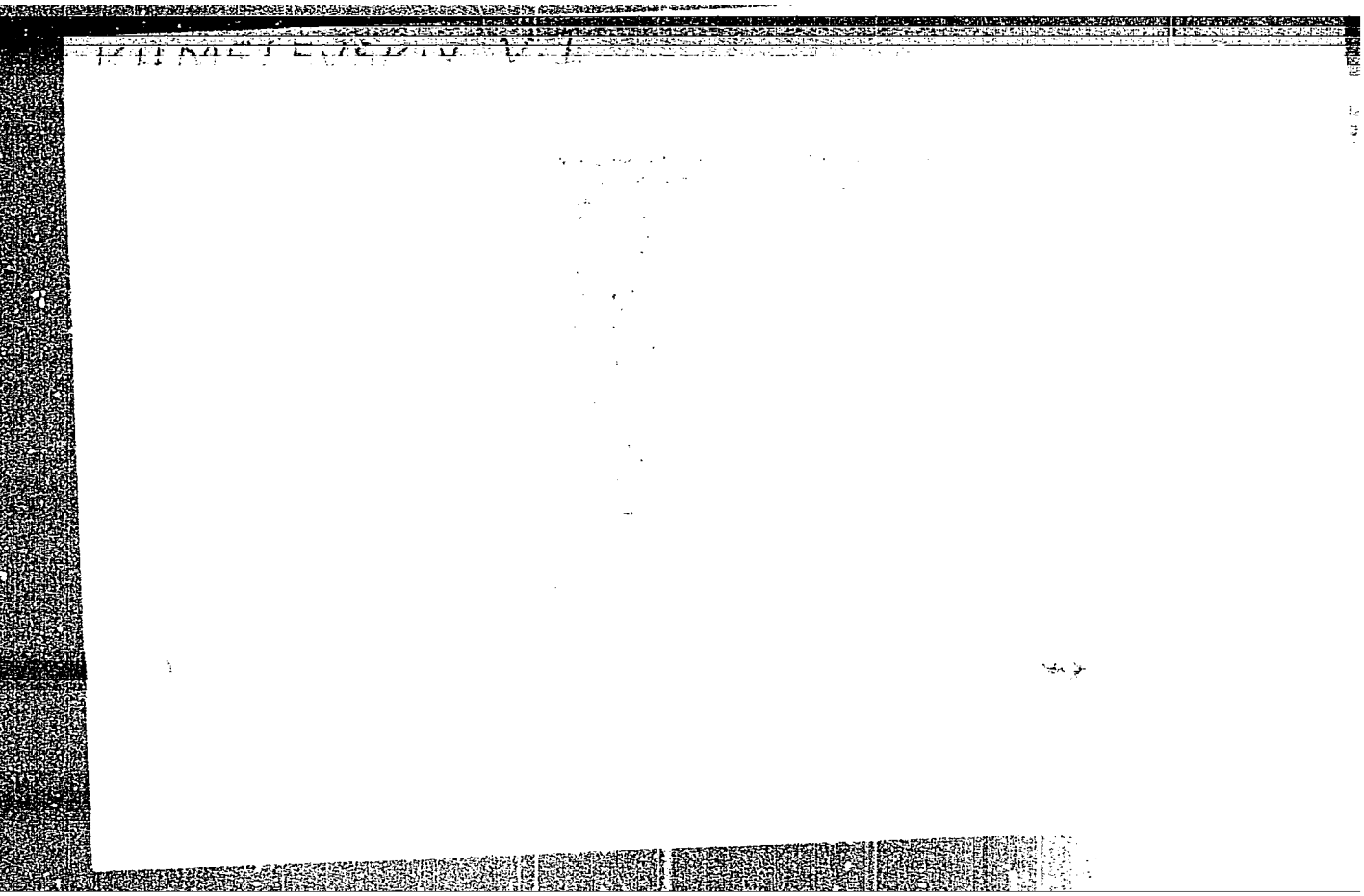
Mechanization of the processes of finishing panels in the factory. Mekh. stroi. 18 no.12:8-9 D '61. (MIRA 16:7)

(Finishes and finishing)
(Concrete slabs)

KHMELEVSKIY, V.A., inzh.

Industrialization of panel finishing. Mekh. stroi. 20 no.10: 1-4 O '63. (MIRA 16:10)





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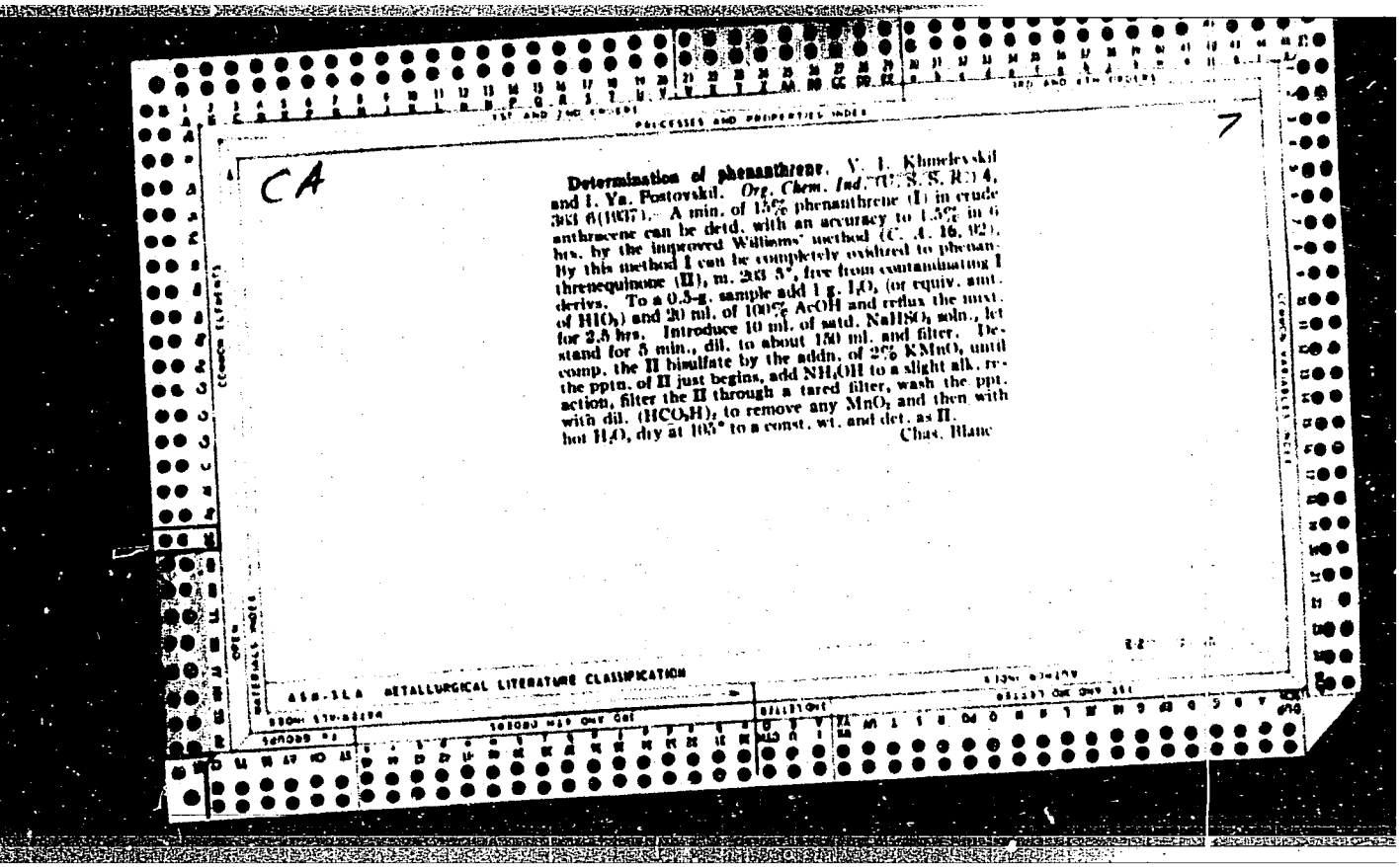
KHMELEVSKIY, V. I.

Sugar Machinery

Eliminate obstacles in the use of electrical equipment. Sakh. prom. 26, No. 6, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952. Unclassified.

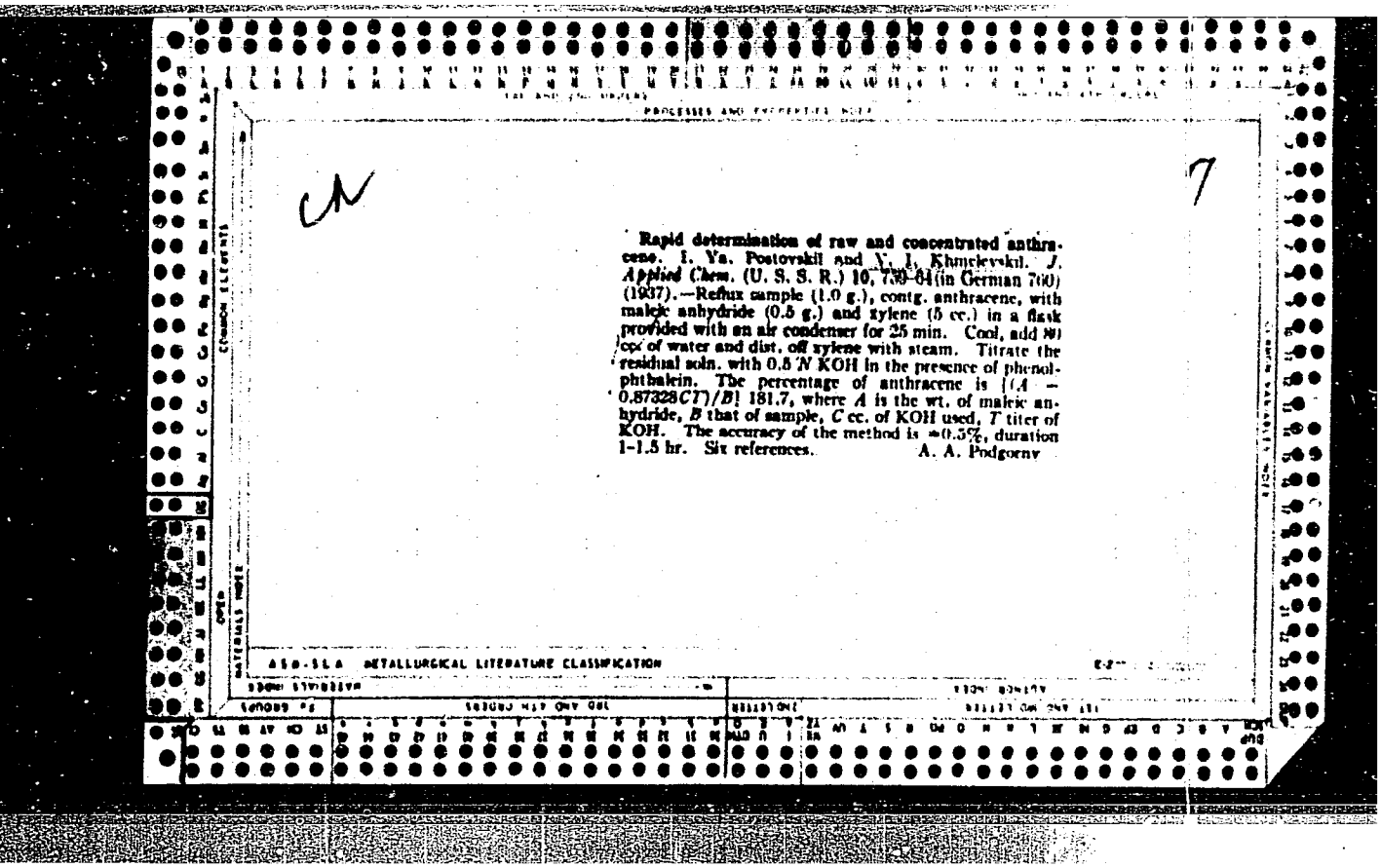


CA

7

Determination of phenanthrene. V. I. Khmelevskii and I. Ya. Postovskii. *Org. Chem. Ind.* (U.S.S.R.) 4, 383-6(1937). A min. of 1.5% phenanthrene (I) in crude anthracene can be detd. with an accuracy to 1.5% in 6 hrs. by the improved Williams' method (C. A. 16, 92). By this method I can be completely oxidized to phenanthrenequinone (II), m. 203.5°, free from contaminating I derivs. To a 0.5-g. sample add 1 g. I_2O_5 (or equiv. amt. of HIO_3) and 20 ml. of 100% AcOH and reflux the mixt. for 2.5 hrs. Introduce 10 ml. of satd. $NaHSO_3$ soln., let stand for 5 min., dil. to about 150 ml. and filter. Decomp. the II bisulfate by the addn. of 2% $KMnO_4$ until the ppta. of II just begins, add NH_4OH to a slight alk. reaction, filter the II through a tared filter, wash the ppt. with dil. $(HCO_2H)_2$ to remove any MnO_2 and then with hot H_2O, dry at 105° to a const. wt. and det. as II.

Chas. Blanc

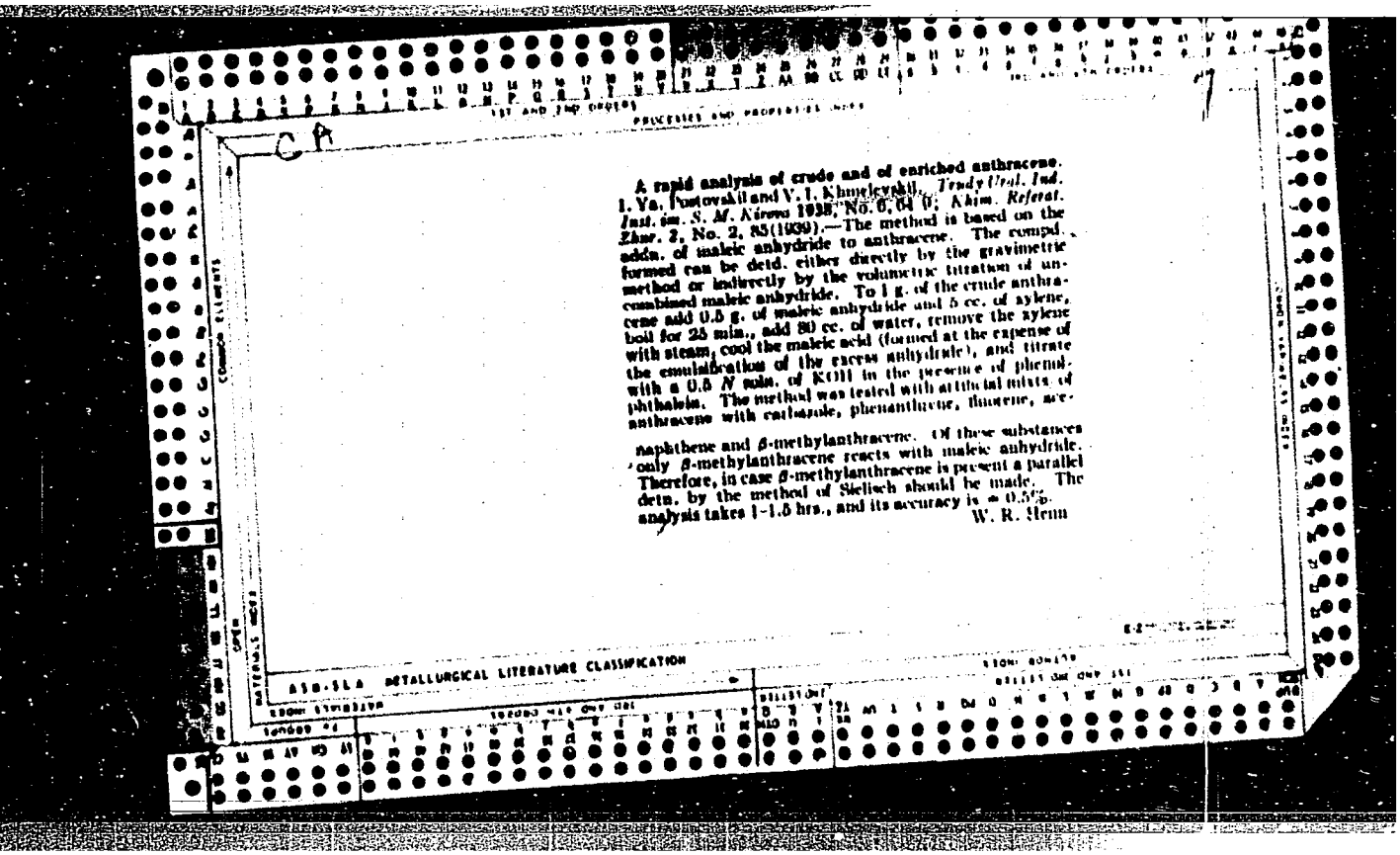


CN

7

Rapid determination of raw and concentrated anthracene. I. Ya. Postovskii and V. I. Khmelevskii. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 10, 739–44 (in German 700) (1937).—Reflux sample (1.0 g.), contg. anthracene, with maleic anhydride (0.5 g.) and xylene (5 cc.) in a flask provided with an air condenser for 25 min. Cool, add 80 cc. of water and dist. off xylene with steam. Titrate the residual soln. with 0.5 *N* KOH in the presence of phenolphthalein. The percentage of anthracene is $[(A - 0.87328CT)/B]$ 181.7, where A is the wt. of maleic anhydride, B that of sample, C cc. of KOH used, T titer of KOH. The accuracy of the method is ±0.5%, duration 1–1.5 hr. Six references. A. A. Podgorny

A50-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

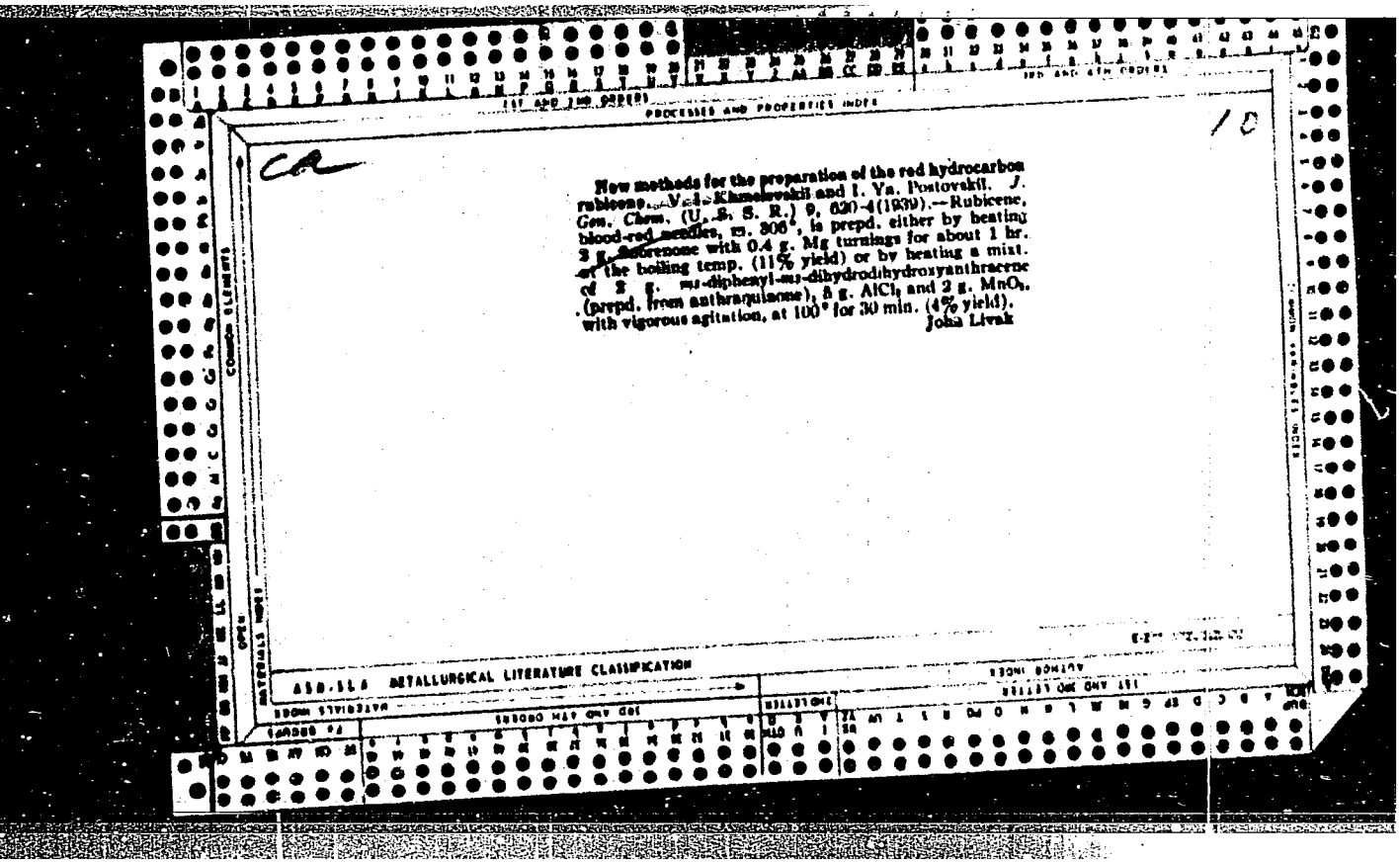


CA

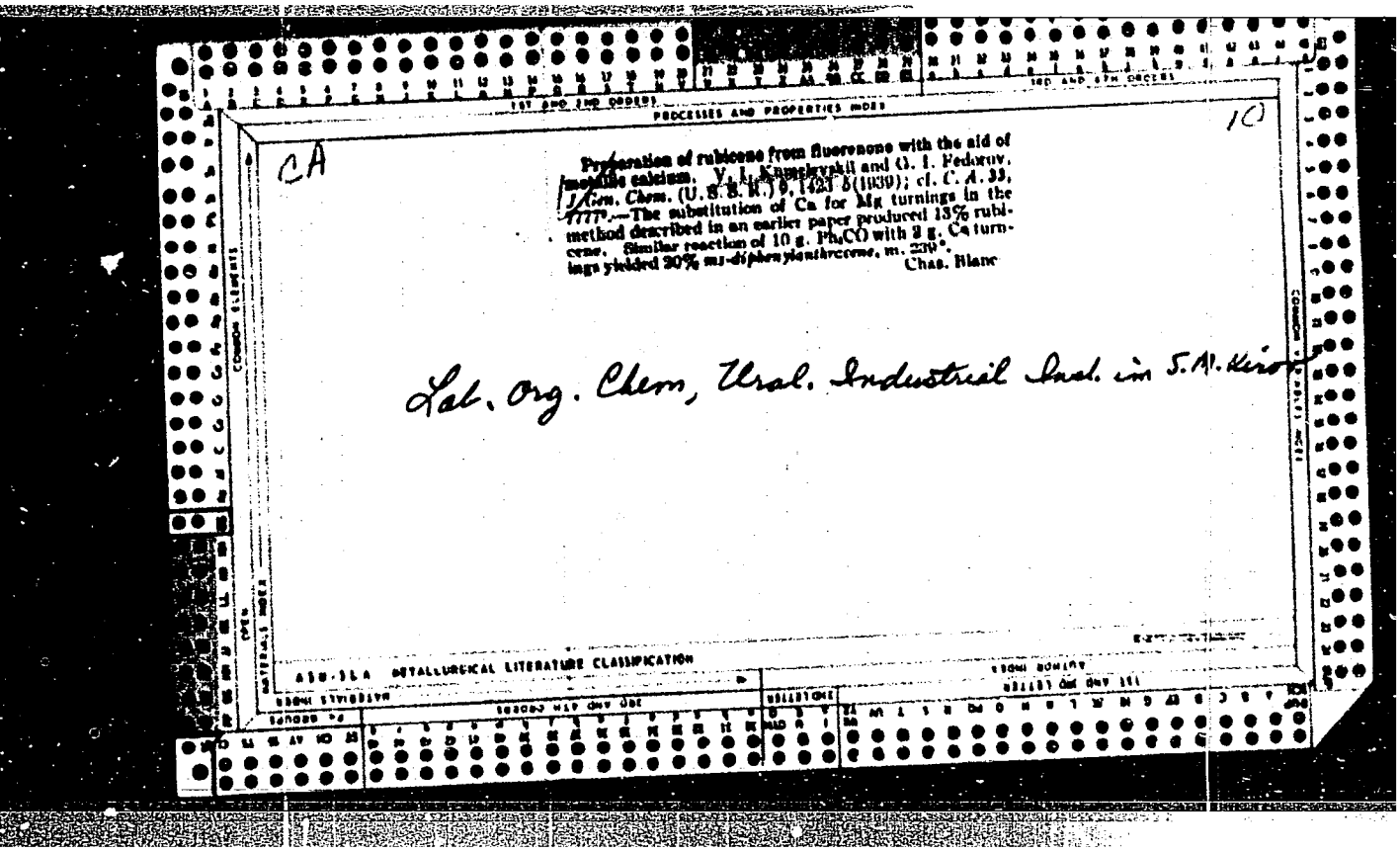
A rapid analysis of crude and of enriched anthracene. I. Ya. Postovskii and V. I. Khmelevskii. *Trudy Ural. Ind. Inst. im. S. M. Kirova* 1938, No. 6, 64 0; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 2, No. 2, 85(1939).—The method is based on the addn. of maleic anhydride to anthracene. The compd. formed can be detd. either directly by the gravimetric method or indirectly by the volumetric titration of uncombined maleic anhydride. To 1 g. of the crude anthracene add 0.5 g. of maleic anhydride and 5 cc. of xylene, boil for 25 min., add 80 cc. of water, remove the xylene with steam, cool the maleic acid (formed at the expense of the combination of the excess anhydride), and titrate with a 0.5 *N* soln. of KOH in the presence of phenolphthalein. The method was tested with artificial mixts. of anthracene with carbazole, phenanthrene, fluorene, naphthene and β-methylanthracene. Of these substances only β-methylanthracene reacts with maleic anhydride. Therefore, in case β-methylanthracene is present a parallel detn. by the method of Sielisch should be made. The analysis takes 1–1.5 hrs., and its accuracy is ± 0.5%.

W. R. Henn

A50-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



New methods for the preparation of the red hydrocarbon rubicene. V. I. Kharchevskii and I. Ya. Postovskii. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 9, 630-4(1939).—Rubicene, blood-red needles, m. 306°, is prepd. either by heating 3 g. anthrone with 0.4 g. Mg turnings for about 1 hr. at the boiling temp. (11% yield) or by heating a mixt. of 2 g. *ms*-diphenyl-*ms*-dihydrodihydroxyanthracene (prepd. from anthraquinone), 5 g. $AlCl_3$ and 2 g. MnO_2, with vigorous agitation, at 100° for 30 min. (4% yield).
John Livak



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

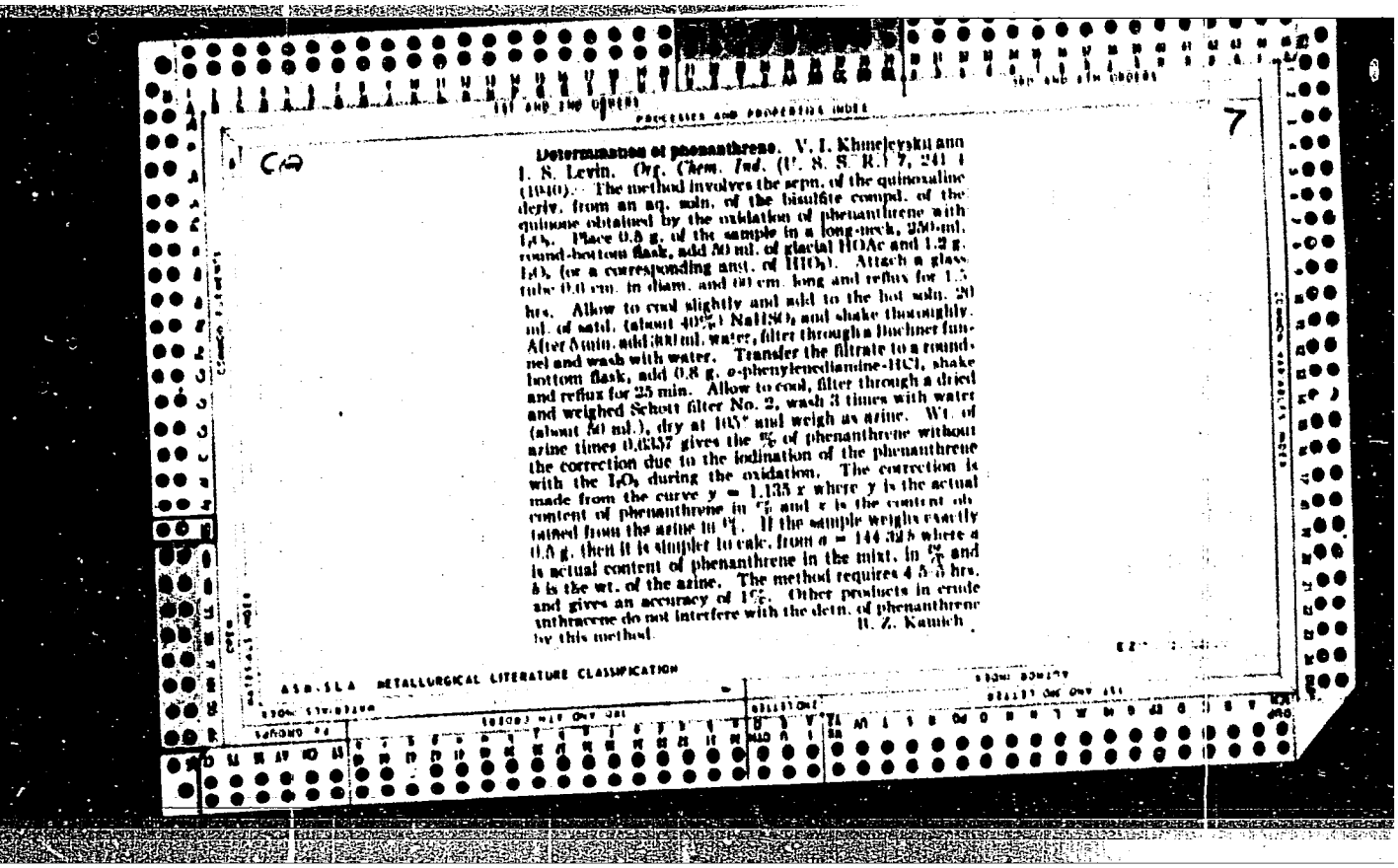
CA

10

Preparation of rubicene from fluorenone with the aid of metallic calcium. V. I. Kasatkyakii and G. I. Fedoruv. *Zhur. Obshch. Khim.* (U. S. S. R.) 9, 1421-5 (1939); cf. C. A. 33, 1777.—The substitution of Ca for Mg turnings in the method described in an earlier paper produced 13% rubicene. Similar reaction of 10 g. Ph_2CO with 2 g. Ca turnings yielded 30% *m,m*-diphenylanthracene, m. 239°. Chas. Blanc

Lab. Org. Chem, Ural. Industrial Inst. im S. M. Kirov

A50-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



CA

7

Determination of phenanthrene. V. I. Khmelevskii and I. S. Levin. *Org. Chem. Ind.* (U. S. S. R.) 7, 241-4 (1940). The method involves the sepn. of the quinoxaline deriv. from an aq. soln. of the bisulfite compd. of the quinone obtained by the oxidation of phenanthrene with I_2O_5. Place 0.5 g. of the sample in a long-neck, 250-ml. round-bottom flask, add 50 ml. of glacial HOAc and 1.2 g. I_2O_5 (or a corresponding amt. of HIO_3). Attach a glass tube 0.6 cm. in diam. and 60 cm. long and reflux for 1.5 hrs. Allow to cool slightly and add to the hot soln. 20 ml. of satd. (about 40%) $NaHSO_3$ and shake thoroughly. After 5 min. add 300 ml. water, filter through a Buchner funnel and wash with water. Transfer the filtrate to a round-bottom flask, add 0.8 g. *o*-phenylenediamine-HCl, shake and reflux for 25 min. Allow to cool, filter through a dried and weighed Schott filter No. 2, wash 3 times with water (about 50 ml.), dry at 105° and weigh as azine. Wt. of azine times 0.6357 gives the % of phenanthrene without the correction due to the iodination of the phenanthrene with the I_2O_5 during the oxidation. The correction is made from the curve $y = 1.133x$ where y is the actual content of phenanthrene in % and x is the content obtained from the azine in %. If the sample weighs exactly 0.5 g. then it is simplest to calc. from $a = 144.32b$ where a is actual content of phenanthrene in the mixt. in % and b is the wt. of the azine. The method requires 4.5-5 hrs. and gives an accuracy of 1%. Other products in crude anthracene do not interfere with the detn. of phenanthrene by this method.

H. Z. Kaunich

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

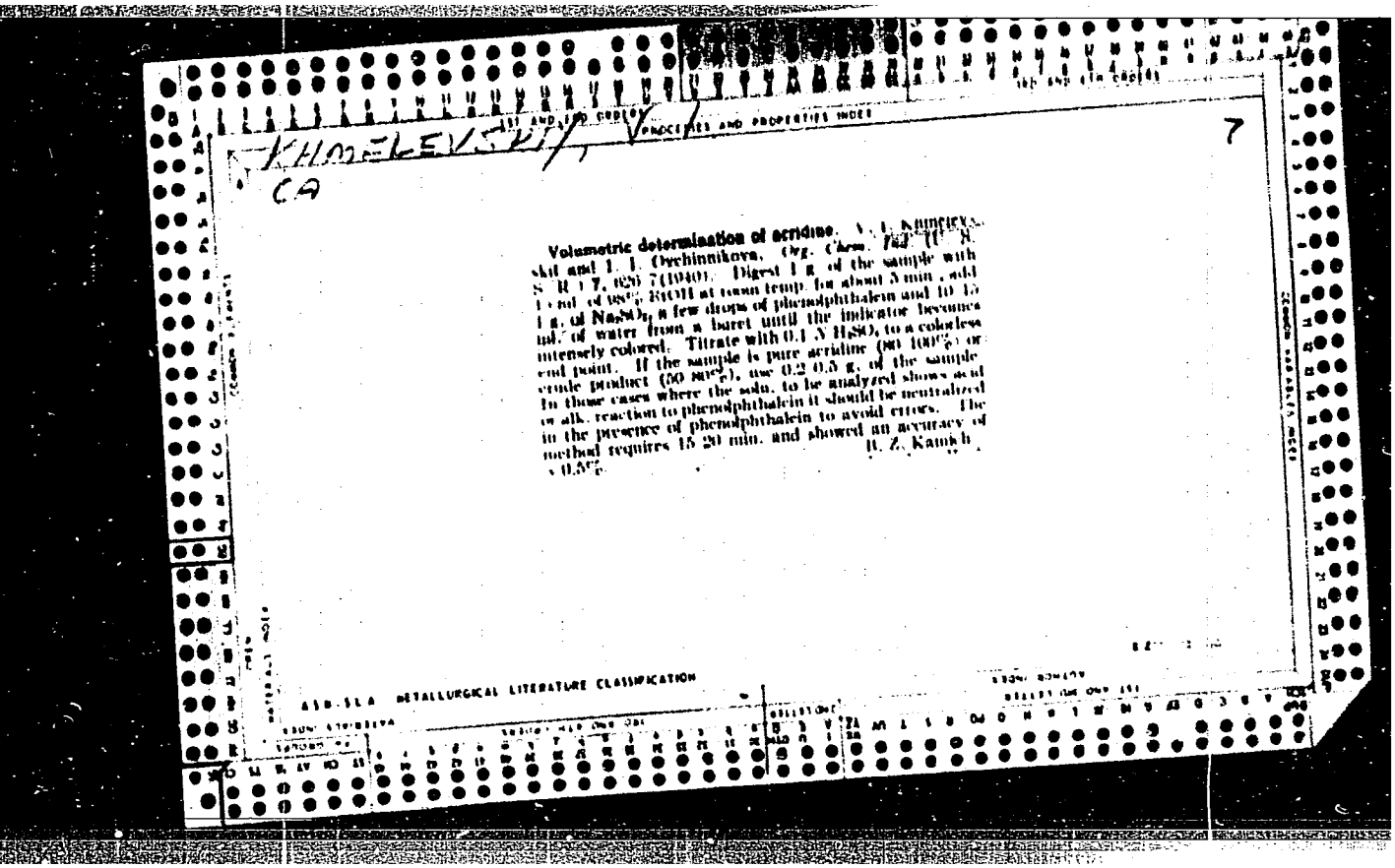
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA

7

Gasometric method for determining carbazole in crude anthracenes. V. I. Khmelevskii and I. S. Levin. *Org. Chem. Ind.* (U.S.S.R.) 7, 308-10(1940).—The method is based on the condensation of carbazole with formaldehyde. Heat a 0.5-g. sample in 10 ml. of glacial HOAc and cool to room temp. Equip the vessel with a two-hole stopper provided with a T-tube and an exhaust tube which is connected to a gasometer. A small tube contg. 0.2-0.25 g. cryst. $NaNO_2$ is attached to the bottom of the T-tube in the vessel above the soln. Pass CO_2 into the vessel for about 10 min., drop the $NaNO_2$ sample into the soln. by means of a glass rod in the T-tube and collect the NO in the gasometer above KOH. Complete decompn. of $NaNO_2$ takes place in about 30-40 min. The % carbazole (K) is calcd. from % $K = (0.4019\,x\,a - [0.4010\,VP]/[273 + t])/S$ where a is wt. of $NaNO_2$, V is vol. of NO at room temp., P is barometric pressure in mm., t is room temp., S is wt. of sample and x is % of $NaNO_2$ in the sample of $NaNO_2$. The method was checked with pure and production mixts. of crude anthracenes and showed an accuracy of ±1.5%. Analysis takes 1.5 hrs. B. Z. K.

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



KHMELEVSKII, V.

CA

7

Volumetric determination of acridine. V. I. Khmelevskii and I. I. Ovchinnikova. Org. Chem. [illegible]
S. R. [illegible] (1940). Digest 1 g. of the sample with 1 vol. of 95% EtOH at room temp. for about 5 min., add 1 g. of $NaHSO_4$, a few drops of phenolphthalein and 10-15 ml. of water from a buret until the indicator becomes intensely colored. Titrate with 0.1 N H_2SO_4 to a colorless end point. If the sample is pure acridine (80-100%) or crude product (50 mg.), use 0.2-0.5 g. of the sample. In those cases where the soln. to be analyzed shows acid or alk. reaction to phenolphthalein it should be neutralized in the presence of phenolphthalein to avoid errors. The method requires 15-20 min. and showed an accuracy of ±0.5%. H. Z. Kaushanskaya.

A10-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

10

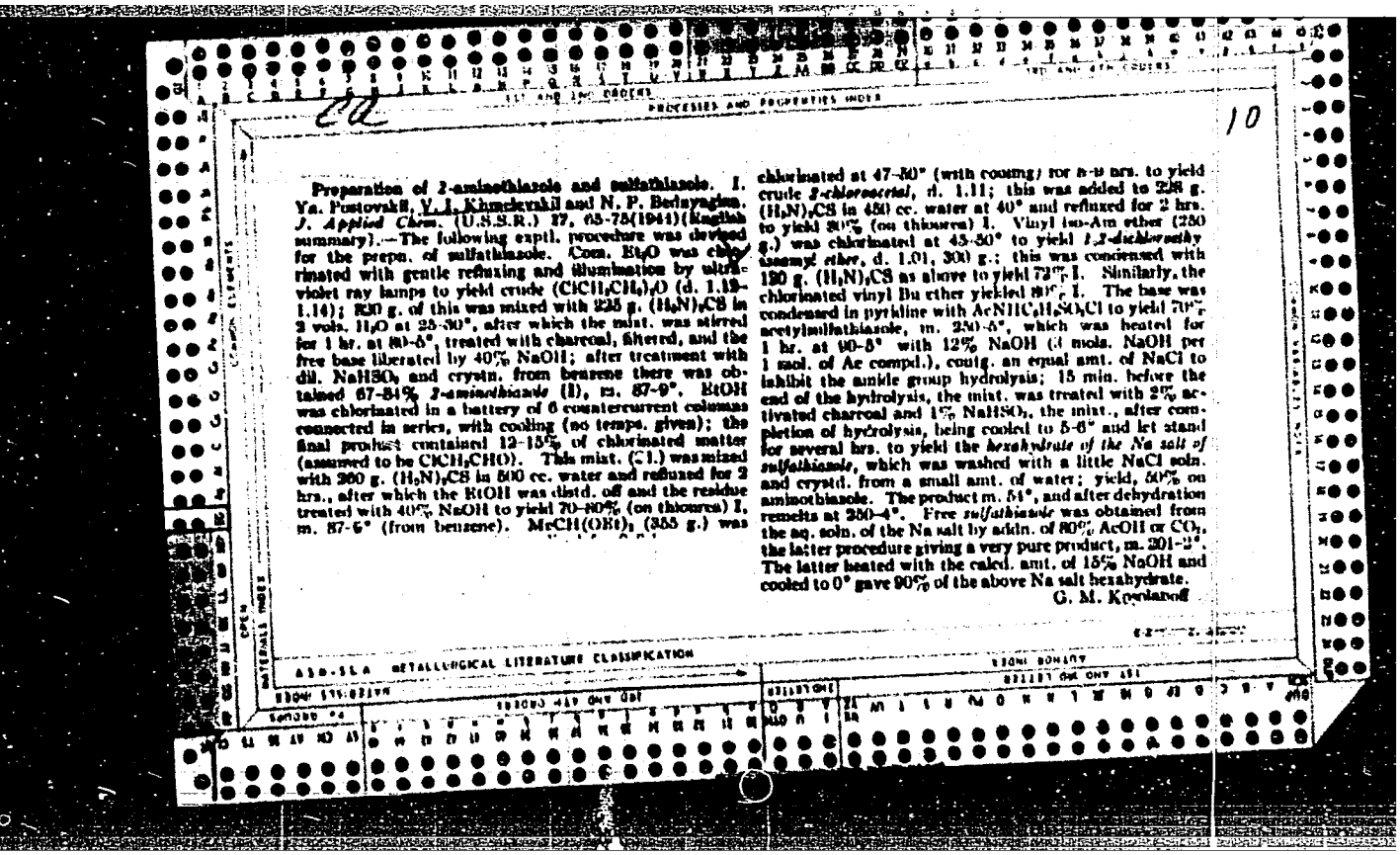
11a

The reaction of acrolein with anthracene. A. G. Shuborlshol and V. I. Khmelevskii. J. Gen. Chem. (U.S.S.R.) 10, 1199-1201(1940).—When acrolein and anthracene are heated to 130° in a sealed tube in the presence of a little H_2SO_4, the double bond opens to add in the 9,10-position and give an aldehyde which can be oxidized by AgOH to give 92% of α,β-endo-9,10-dihydroanthracene-9,10-propionic acid, m. 186-7°. H_2SO_4 stabilizes the acrolein during the reaction. H. M. Leicester

Lab. Org. Chem. Ural Ind. Inst im S. M. Kirov

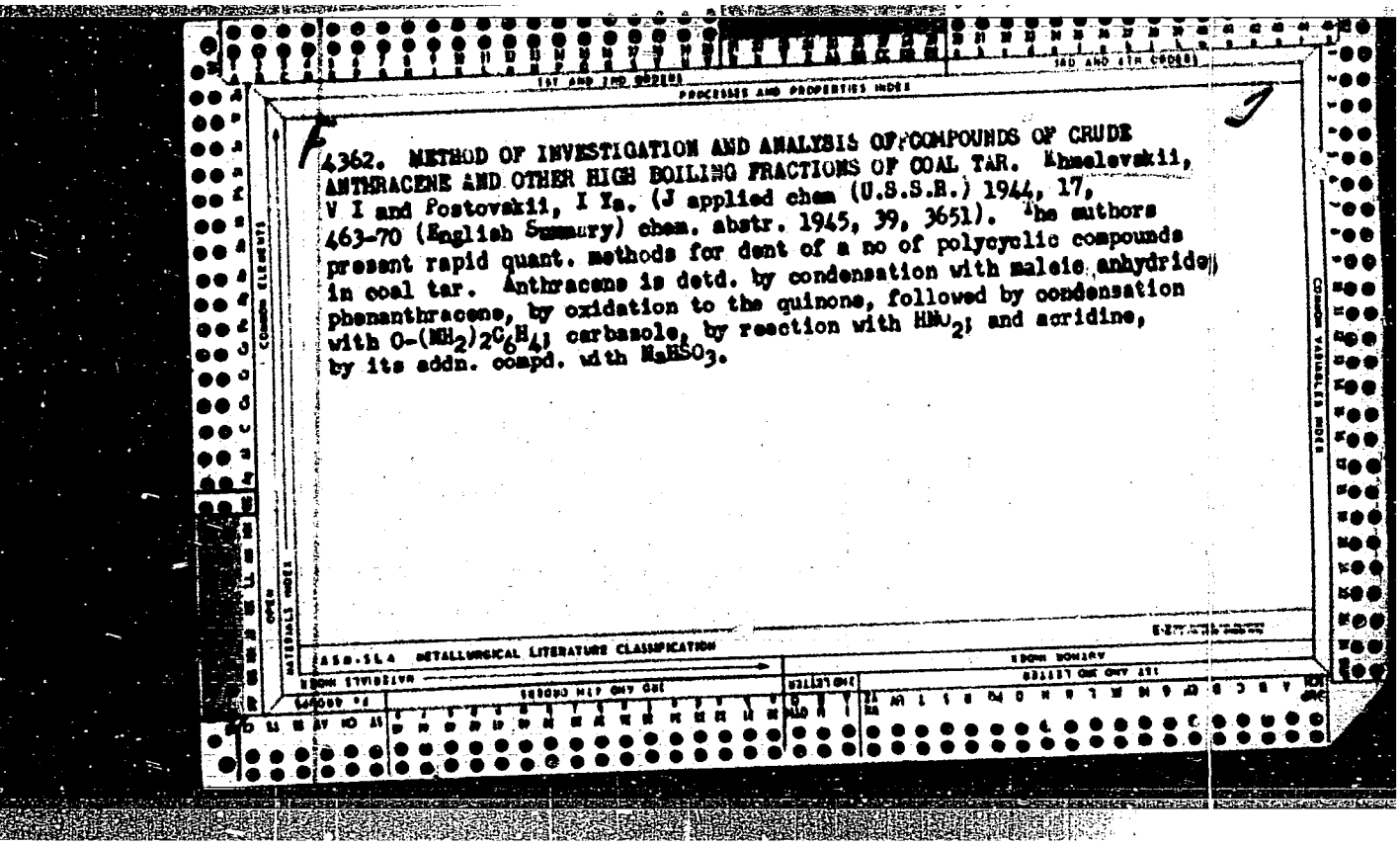
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

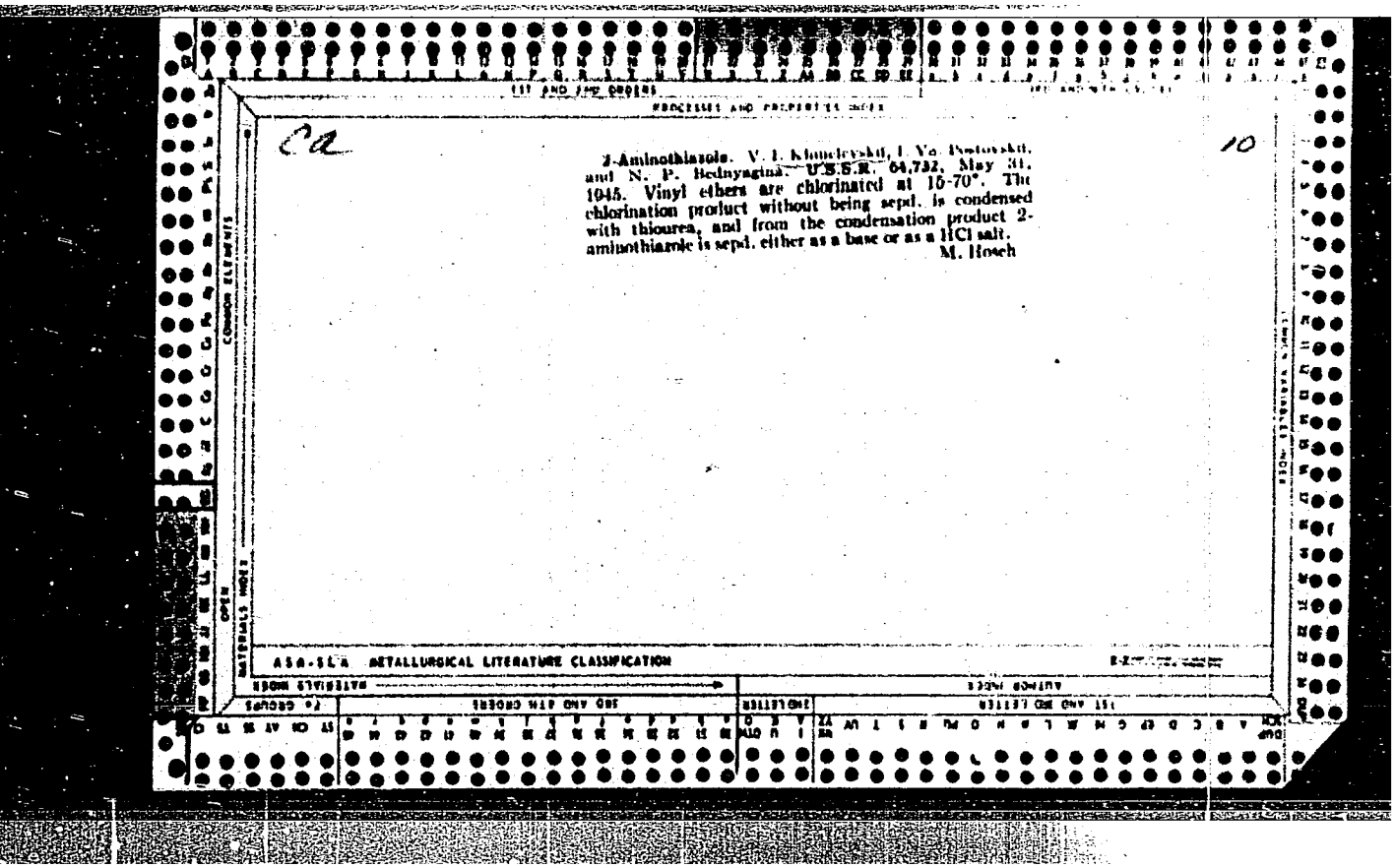


Preparation of 2-aminothiazole and sulfathiazole. I. Ya. Postovskii, V. I. Kimelevskii and N. P. Berlyazgina. *J. Applied Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 17, 65-75(1944)(English summary).—The following exptl. procedure was devised for the prepn. of sulfathiazole. Com. Et_2O was chlorinated with gentle refluxing and illumination by ultraviolet ray lamps to yield crude $(ClCH_2CH_2)_2O$ (d. 1.13-1.14); 830 g. of this was mixed with 225 g. $(H_2N)_2CS$ in 2 vols. H_2O at 25-30°, after which the mixt. was stirred for 1 hr. at 80-5°, treated with charcoal, filtered, and the free base liberated by 40% NaOH; after treatment with dil. $NaHSO_3$ and crystn. from benzene there was obtained 67-84% *2-aminothiazole* (I), m. 87-9°. EtOH was chlorinated in a battery of 6 countercurrent columns connected in series, with cooling (no temps. given); the final product contained 12-15% of chlorinated matter (assumed to be $ClCH_2CHO$). This mixt. (C.I.) was mixed with 300 g. $(H_2N)_2CS$ in 500 cc. water and refluxed for 2 hrs., after which the EtOH was distd. off and the residue treated with 40% NaOH to yield 70-80% (on thiourea) I, m. 87-9° (from benzene). $MeCH(OEt)_2$ (355 g.) was chlorinated at 47-50° (with cooling) for 8-9 hrs. to yield crude *2-chloroacetal*, d. 1.11; this was added to 228 g. $(H_2N)_2CS$ in 450 cc. water at 40° and refluxed for 2 hrs. to yield 80% (on thiourea) I. Vinyl iso-Am ether (280 g.) was chlorinated at 45-50° to yield *1,2-dichloroethyl isoamyl ether*, d. 1.01, 300 g.; this was condensed with 120 g. $(H_2N)_2CS$ as above to yield 72% I. Similarly, the chlorinated vinyl Bu ether yielded 80% I. The base was condensed in pyridine with $AcNHC_6H_4SO_2Cl$ to yield 70% acetylsulfathiazole, m. 250-5°, which was heated for 1 hr. at 90-5° with 12% NaOH (3 mols. NaOH per 1 mol. of Ac compd.), contg. an equal amt. of NaCl to inhibit the amide group hydrolysis; 15 min. before the end of the hydrolysis, the mixt. was treated with 2% activated charcoal and 1% $NaHSO_3$, the mixt., after completion of hydrolysis, being cooled to 5-6° and let stand for several hrs. to yield the *hexahydrate of the Na salt of sulfathiazole*, which was washed with a little NaCl soln. and crystd. from a small amt. of water; yield, 50% on aminothiazole. The product m. 54°, and after dehydration remelts at 250-4°. Free *sulfathiazole* was obtained from the aq. soln. of the Na salt by addn. of 80% AcOH or CO_2, the latter procedure giving a very pure product, m. 201-2°. The latter heated with the calcd. amt. of 15% NaOH and cooled to 0° gave 90% of the above Na salt hexahydrate.

G. M. Kosolapoff



4362. METHOD OF INVESTIGATION AND ANALYSIS OF COMPOUNDS OF CRUDE ANTHRACENE AND OTHER HIGH BOILING FRACTIONS OF COAL TAR. Khmelevskii, V I and Postovskii, I Ya. (J applied chem (U.S.S.R.) 1944, 17, 463-70 (English Summary) chem. abstr. 1945, 39, 3651). The authors present rapid quant. methods for dmt of a no of polycyclic compounds in coal tar. Anthracene is dtd. by condensation with maleic anhydride, phenanthracene, by oxidation to the quinone, followed by condensation with $O\text{-}(NH_2)_2C_6H_4$; carbazole, by reaction with HNO_2; and acridine, by its addn. compd. with $NaHSO_3$.

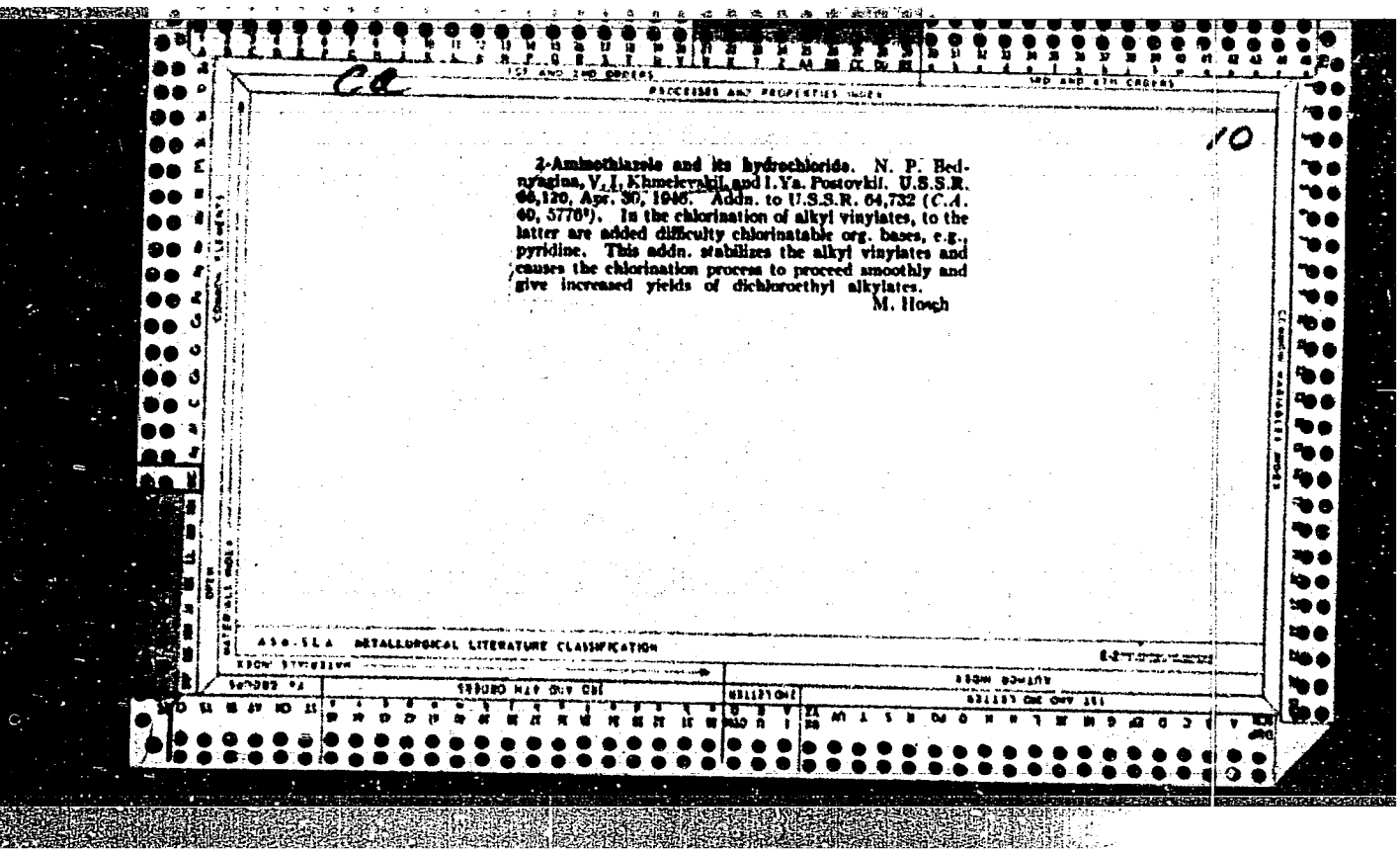


Ca

10

2-Aminothiazole. V. I. Khmelevskii, I. Ya. Postovskii, and N. P. Bednyagina. U.S.S.R. 64,732, May 31, 1945. Vinyl ethers are chlorinated at 10-70°. The chlorination product without being sepd. is condensed with thiourea, and from the condensation product 2-aminothiazole is sepd. either as a base or as a HCl salt.
M. Hoch

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



2-Aminothiazole and its hydrochlorides. N. P. Bednyagina, V. I. Khmelevskii, and I. Ya. Postovskii. U.S.S.R. 64,120, Apr. 30, 1946. Addn. to U.S.S.R. 64,732 (*C.A.* 40, 5770[9]). In the chlorination of alkyl vinylates, to the latter are added difficulty chlorinatable org. bases, e.g., pyridine. This addn. stabilizes the alkyl vinylates and causes the chlorination process to proceed smoothly and give increased yields of dichlorethyl alkylates.

M. Hough

KHMELEVSKIY, V. I.

2

V Synthesis of sulfazine from propargyl alcohol. V. I. Khmelevskii. *Med. Prom. S.S.S.R.* 1955, No. 2, 21–3.—CH
The synthesis of sulfazine was improved by devising a more economical synthesis of 2-aminopyrimidine (Ia) by condensation of HC:CCHO (I) with guanidine salts. I was obtained by oxidation of HC:CCH$_2$OH (II) (from C_2H_2 and CH_2O). The yield of I, based on CH_2O, was 60–70%. The catalysis in the condensation of $(CH_2O)_n$ and C_2H_2 is Cu acetanilide. II is oxidized to the I with CrO_3 in the presence of H_2SO_4. I is condensed with guanidine-HNO_3 in abs. ethanol, satd. with HCl, at 6–8°. The yield of Ia is 60%; Ia hydrochloride is recommended as such in the condensation with p-AcNHC$_6$H$_4$SO$_2$Cl to yield sulfazine.

J. A. Stekol

Unit Fil., all-Union Sci Res. Chemico-Pharmaceutical Inst.

KHMELEVSKIY, V.I.

KHMELEVSKIY, V. I.

USSR/Organic Chemistry - Synthetic Organic Chemistry, E-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 923

Author: Khmelevskiy, V. I., and Durnitsyna, O. I.

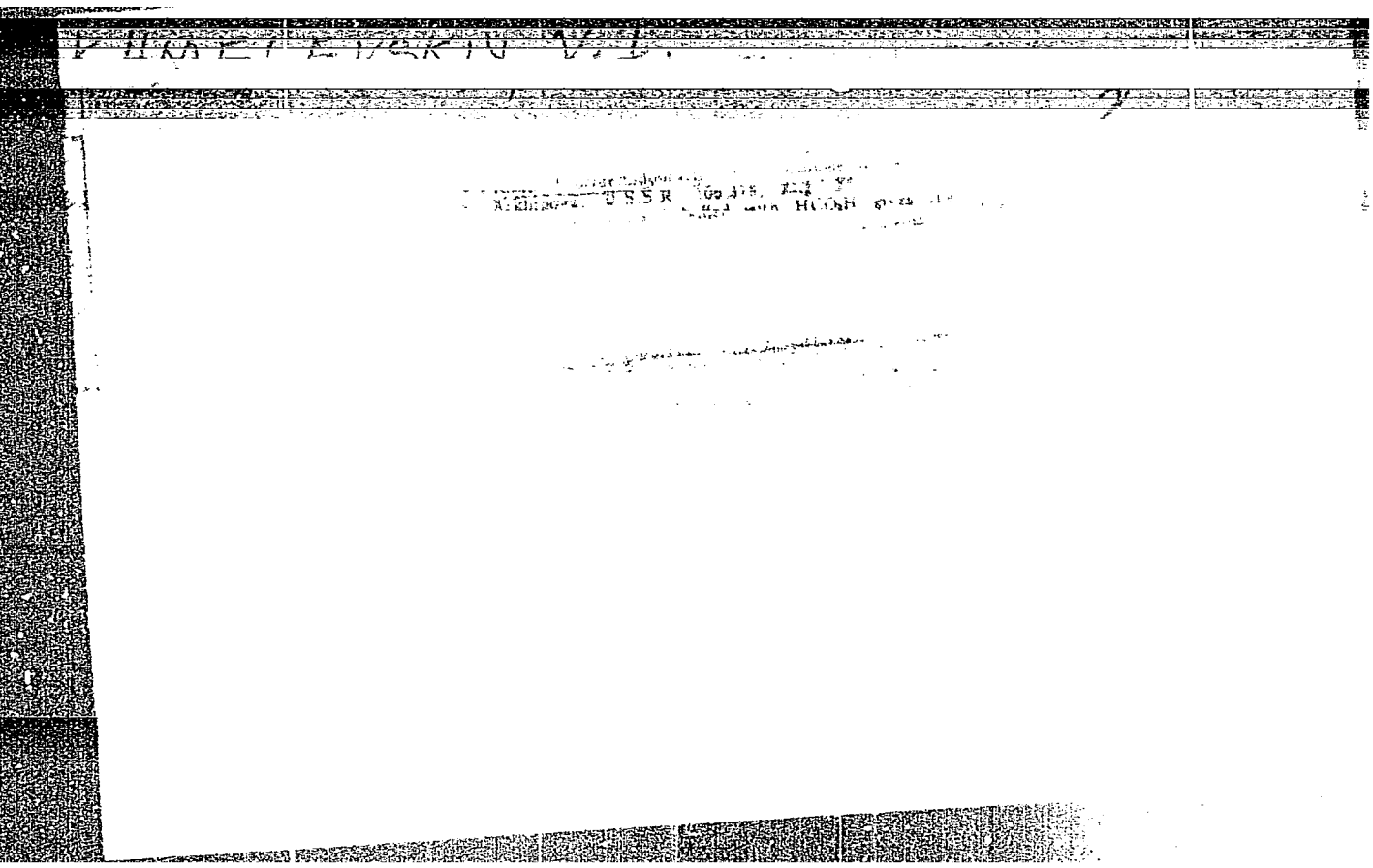
Institution: None Ural Affil, A-4 Sci Res. Chem Pharm. Inst. im. Ordzhonikidze

Title: On the Structure of the Triacetyl Derivative of 4,5-Diaminouracil

Original Periodical: Zh. obshch. khimii, 1956, Vol 26, No 3, 755-760

Abstract: It is shown that the triacetyl derivative of 4,5-diaminouracil (I), an intermediate product in the synthesis of 8-methylxanthine (II) from uric acid (III) by the refluxing of III in $(CH_3CO)_2O$, has the structure 4-acetylamino-5-di(acetylamino)-uracil and not that of the diacetyl derivative of 2,6-dioxo-8-oxy-8-methylhexahydropurine, as claimed previously (Biltz and Schmidt, Liebigs Ann. Chem., 1923, 431, 70). I was obtained from III (106 gms of 95% III are refluxed with 300 ml $(CH_3CO)_2O$ in 100 ml pyridine for 5-5.5 hours until the evolution of CO_2 is completed; the precipitated I is washed with ethylene chloride and absolute ether, and rapidly crystallized in

Card 1/2



KHMELEVSKIY, V.I.

Use of uric acid in the production of drugs. Med.prom. 12 no.4:11-14 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Ural'skiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.
(URIC ACID)

AUTHORS: Khmelevskiy, V. I., Abramova, Ye. I. SOV/79-28-7-55/64

TITLE: The Synthesis of Theophylline and Caffeine From Urea and Sodiumcyano Acetate (Sintez teofillina i kofeina iz mocheviny i tsianuksusnokislogo natriya)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol 28, Nr 7, pp. 1970-1974 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the attempts of synthesizing theophylline and caffeine the methylation process of the formyl derivative of 4,5-diaminouracile (Formula V) was investigated in detail, with the latter yielding almost quantitatively the compound (VI) on the action of 2 moles of dimethyl sulfate. Thiy made it possible to synthesize theophylline and caffeine according to the scheme given. As may be seen the inexpensive urea and the sodium cyano acetate were used as initial products. In the synthesis of caffeine (VIII) the theophylline (VII) becomes an intermediate. In solving the given problem the author carried out besides the mentioned methylation reaction also the syntheses of various intermediates obtained in the synthesis of theophylline; this resulted in better yields and properties. The treatment of (II) with nitrous acid was carried out

Card 1/3

The Synthesis of Theophylline and Caffeine From Urea and Sodiumcyano Acetate SOV/79-28-7-55/64

according to reference 12. The first intermediate (I) was produced according to Hepner, Frenkenberg (Gepner, Frenkenberg) (Ref 3). The cyclization of (I) into (II) was effected by soda lye, a method supplying better yields than the known methods (Refs 1,5,12). The reduction of aminovialuric acid the 4,5-diamino uracile was carried out with sodium hydrosulfite according to Bogert, Davidson (Bogert, Davidson) (Ref 13). All this permitted to increase the yield of theophylline and caffeine to 50% (calculated on the basis of sodium cyano acetate). In the methylation of the sodium salt of theophylline the caffeine was obtained in a quantity of 94-95%. There are 15 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta imeni S. Ordzhonikidze (Ural Branch of the All-Union Scientific Chemical and Pharmaceutical Research Institute imeni S. Ordzhonikidze)

SUBMITTED: April 22, 1957

Card 2/3

The Synthesis of Theophylline and Caffeine From Urea and Sodiumcyano Acetates

1. Caffeines--Synthesis 2. Urea derivatives 3. Urea--Chemical reactions
4. Sodiumcyano acetates--Chemical reactions

TITLE: Theophylline

Card 3/3

AUTHORS: Khmelevskiy, V. I., Abramova, Ye. I. SOV/79-28-7-56/64
Varyukhina, L. V.

TITLE: The Synthesis of Theophylline and Caffeine From Uric Acid (Polucheniye teofillina i kofeina iz mochevoy kisloty)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 7, pp. 1974-1979 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The methods of the synthesis of caffeine (VI) and theophylline from uric acid (I) described in publications (Refs 1 - 15) are more or less all deficient. However, this acid is of great importance for the industrial synthesis of medicaments of the purine series, as it is easily accessible. The authors proceeded from 4,5-diacetylaminouracile (II) according to reference 17. It converts to compound (VII) or (VIII) with alkali liquor. The methods of saponification (Refs 13, 18 and 19) known hitherto are practically not suited for use because of the low-quality final products resulting from them. A more exact investigation of the saponification of (II) showed that the compound (XII) is obtained in a yield of 93-95% on heating it with aqueous ammonia solution. When (II) is heated with soda lye the 4,5-diaminouracile is separated from the reaction mass as sulfate

Card 1/3

The Synthesis of Theophylline and Caffeine From Uric Acid SOV/79-28-1-56/64

(VIII) after its acidification with sulfuric acid. In the case of its heating with aqueous sodium formiate solution and a small amount of formic acid this sulfate converts to the formyl derivative of the 4,5-diaminouracile (III) which is converted to the sodium salt of theophylline after methylation with dimethylsulfate and a subsequent cyclization in alkaline medium (Ref 21). The whole synthesis of theophylline and caffeine from uric acid is shown in the scheme, by means of which a yield of 45-46% was obtained. The yield of caffeine increases to 90-94% when the theophylline is methylated. There are 23 references, 15 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta imeni S. Ordzhonikidze (Ural Branch of the All-Union Chemical and Pharmaceutical Scientific Research Institute imeni S. Ordzhonikidze)

SUBMITTED: April 22, 1957

Card 2/3

The Synthesis of Theophylline and Caffeine From Uric Acid SOV/79-28-7-56/64

1. Caffeines--Synthesis --Applications 2. Uric acid--Chemical reactions 3. Uric acid

TITLE: Theophylline

Card 1/3

KHMELEVSKIY, V.I.; KOZELLO, I.A.; GASHEVA, A.Ya.

Synthesis of 2-aminopyrimidine. Report no.1: Condensation of propargyl aldehyde with dicyandiamide. Med.prom. 13 no.12:18-20 D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Ural'skiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.
(GUANIDINE) (PYRIMIDINE) (PROPIOLALDEHYDE)

KHMELEVSKIY, V.I.; KOZELLO, I.A.; GASHEVA, A.Ya.

Synthesis of 2-aminopyrimidine. Report No.2: Condensation of guanidine with propargyl alcohol in the presence of oxidants. Med.prom. 14 no.1:46-48 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Ural'skiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.
(PYRAMIDINE)

KOZELLO, I.A.; KHMELEVSKIY, V.I.; GASHEVA, A.Ya.

Synthesis of 2-aminopyrimidine. Report No.2: Use of dicyandiamide for condensation with propargyl alcohol in the presence of oxidants. Med. prom. 14 no.9:42-43 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Ural'skiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta im. S. Ordzhonikidze.
(PYRIMIDINE)

ABRAMOVA, Ye.I.; KHMELEVSKIY, V.I.; SHNEYDERMAN, Ya.L.

Means for improving theophylline production methods. Med. prom. 15 no.8:31-34 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Ural'skiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta imeni S. Ordzhonikidze i Sverdlovskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy zavod.
(THEOPHYLLINE)

KHMELEVSKIY, V.I.

Mechanism of interaction between uric acid and acetic anhydride.
Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.9:3123-3129 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Ural'skiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo khimikofarmatsevticheskogo instituta imeni S.Ordzhonikidze.
(Uric acid) (Acetic anhydride)

KHMELEVSKIY, V.I.; KUSHKIN, V.V.; NOVIKOVA, A.P.; GETSOVA, I.N.

Antifungal compounds. Part 1: Dialkylaminoalkoxydiphenyls and fluorenones. Zhur.org.khim. 1 no.2:262-263 F '65.

(MIRA 18:4)

1. Ural'skiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo khimiko-farmatsevt.cheskogo instituta imeni S.Ordzhonikidze.

L 32175-66 EWT(m)/EWP(e) WH
ACC NR: AP6012179 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/007/0124/0124

INVENTOR: Khmelevskiy, V. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Optical glass manufacture. Class 32, No. 154647

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 7, 1966, 124

TOPIC TAGS: optical glass, glass manufacture

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued describing a method of making glass in pot furnaces by stirring the glass mass with ceramic agitation prior to clearing. To prevent the formation of nodal or combed waviness in the glass from a protective coating formed on the agitator scoop, the pots are placed into the furnace for finishing at 900—1000C. Ceramic agitators are installed in the immediate vicinity of the pots or somewhat above them and are held there at 1500C until the formation of the protective coating on the scoop. Prior to the beginning of clearing, the agitators are mounted on pins by forms and secured to the pots, after which the glass mass is stirred.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 09Nov61

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S/169/61/000/011/023/065
D228/D304

AUTHOR: Khmelevskiy, V.K.

TITLE: Radiowave X-raying of rocks situated between mine workings

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 11, 1961, 29, abstract 11A257 (Vestn. Mosk. un-ta, Ser. biol., pochvoved, geol., geogr., no. 3, 1959, 191 - 198)

TEXT: The applicability of the method of radiowave X-raying for studying the degree of the water-supply and karsting of limestones was investigated. When the electric properties of rocks differ little, and if there are also no studied inclusions of conspicuous 'shadows' in them, the problem has to be solved by quantitatively interpreting the results - by determining the coefficient of absorption (b), or by calculating the electric and magnetic permeability (ε and μ) and the specific electric resistance (ρ). The magnitude of b may be determined from the results of measurements at two points of the sum of the spatial and surface waves propagated along

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the "generator" working, or from the X-raying data for two rays of a differing length, according to which the electric properties may be considered to be identical. When the value of the coefficient b is known, even if only for one area, its value may be determined for all rays, and, knowing the magnitude of absorption on the two frequencies, the values of ρ and ε may be calculated. The values of b obtained by these methods are apparent. However, the changes in the apparent values of the coefficient b at different points characterize the changes in the electrical properties of the X-rayed rocks which solves the geologic problem. The suggested method of interpretation was used for investigating limestones in the shafts of bauxite deposits and disclosed the large changes in the values ov the coefficient b, ρ and ε for monolithic limestones, decayed limestones, and those with an abundant supply of water. [Abstractor's note: Complete translation].

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PINUS, Emil'-Yakov Ruvimovich; KHMELEVSKIY, Valentin Nikolayevich; GANYUSHIN, A.I., red.; NIKOLAYEVA, L.N., tekhn. red.

[Handbook for the builder of cement and concrete pavements] Pamiatka rabochemu na stroitel'stve tsementobetonnykh pokrytii. Moskva, Nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo M-va avtomobil'nogo transporta i shosseinykh dorog RSFSR, 1960. 39 p. (MIRA 15:1)

(Road construction--Safety measures)

KHMELEVSKIY, V.M. [Khmelievs'kyi, V.M.], zasluzhennyy vrach USSR, doktor med.nauk, prof.

Effect of sodium bromide and caffeine on the course of fetal asphyxia in utero; experimental study. Ped., akus. i gin. 19 no.5:51-56 '57. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Kafedra akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - prof. V.M. Khmelevskiy) Kiyevskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (dir. - zasluzh. deyatel' nauki prof. I.I. Kal'chenko).

(SODIUM BROMIDE) (CAFFEINE) (ASPHYXIA)

KHMELEVSKIY, V.M. [Khmelevsk'kyi, V.M.], prof.

"Erythroblastosis fetalis" by L.V. Tymoshenko. Reviewed by V.M. Khmelievs'kyi. Ped., akush. i gin. 19 no.5:63 '57. (MIRA 13:1)
(ERYTHROBLASTOSIS FETALIS) (TYMOSHENKO, L.V.)

KHMELEVSKIY, V.M. [Khmelievs'kyi, V.M.], doktor med.nauk, prof., zasluzhennyy vrach USSR

Effect of vitamin P on the course of fetal asphyxiation in utero. Ped., akush. i gin. 20 no.2:42-46 '58. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Kafedra akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - prof. V.M. Khmelevskiy) Kiyevskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (direktor - dots. V.D. Bratus').

(VITAMINS--P) (ASPHYXIA)

LEVITSKIY, Yevgeniy Fedorovich; PINUS, Emil' Ruvimovich; KAMELEVSKIY, Valentin Nikolayevich; GANYUSHIN, A.I., red.; NIKOLAYEVA, L.N., tekhn. red.

[Modern methods of mechanization in the construction of concrete pavements] Sovremennye sredstva mekhanizatsii na stroitel'stve betonnykh pokrytii. Moskva, Nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo M-va avtomobil'nogo transp. i shosseinykh dorog RSFSR, 1961. 82 p. (MIRA 14:9)
(Pavements, Concrete)

8(5) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2907

Khmelevskiy, Viktor Semuilovich, Engineer

Naladka elektroprivoda (Adjustment of the Electric Drive) Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1958. 143 p. 31,000 copies printed.

Ed.: K.D. Kofman; Tech. Ed.: N.I. Borunov.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for technicians whose duty is to adjust and to test the equipment of various electric drives.

COVERAGE: The book describes practical methods of adjusting electric drives when putting them into operation. The author analyzes the problems of checking the primary and secondary circuits of electric-drive systems, adjustment of relay protection of synchronous and induction motors, electric drives with induction and synchronous motors and with d-c machines. Safety measures in doing adjustment work are also discussed. There are twenty-one references, all Soviet. No personalities are mentioned.

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Adjustment of the Electric Drive SOV/2907

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1-16-60

KHMELEVSKIY, V.S., inzh.

Application of the theoretical principles of electrical engineering in the work of an industrial engineer. Elektrichestvo no.10: 80 0 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Novosibirskiy spetsial'nyy naladochno-montazhnyy uchastok tresta "Sibelektromontazh".

KHMELEVSKIY, V.S.; NAYFEL'D, M.R.

About the term "equipment grounding." Prom. energ. 15 no.9:37-39 S '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Novosibirskoye otdeleniye Gosudarstvennogo proyektnogo instituta "Elektroproyekt" (for Khmelevskiy). 2. Trest "TSentroelektromontazh" (for Nayfel'd).
(Electric engineering--Terminology)

KHMELEVSKIY, V.S.

Hazard classification of areas in coal preparation and transportation enterprises. Prom.energ. 16 no.7:45-46 Jl '61. (MIRA 15:1)

(Industrial safety)
(Coal—Transportation) (Coal preparation plants)

KHMELEVSKIY, V.S. (Novosibirsk)

Reliability of electric motors. Elektrichestvo no.11:84-85 N '64. (MIRA 18:2)

KHMELEVSKIY, V.V.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4596

Moskovskiy dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoy propagandy imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskogo

Avtomaticheskiye rotornyye linii - sredstvo kompleksnoy avtomatizatsii proizvodstva (Rotary-Transfer-Machine Lines-a Means of Full Automation of Production) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1960. 221 p. 10,000 copies printed.

Ed.: L. K. Koshkin; Ed. of Publishing House: I. Vasil'yeva; Tech. Ed.: G. V. Smirnova; Managing Ed. for Literature on Metalworking and Machine-Tool Making: V. I. Mitin, Engineer.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for technical personnel in the machinery industry.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles explains the principles of full automation based on the use of rotary transfer machines in various industries. The rotary operational transfer machines used for basic processing are discussed, and also the special power equipment and accessories for these machines and (production) lines. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (TJ1189.M6)

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VK/dvm/ds
4/24/61

KHAELEVSKIY, Y. M.

(7)

1st European Congress of Anaesthesiology, 3-7 Sep 62, Vienna

ABSTRACTS

RYABOV, G. A. — Principles of Management of the Body Functions in Superficial and Profound Hypothermia in Children with Congenital Heart Disease

KOLLEK, KOVANEV, V. A., KHAELEVSKIY, Y. M. — Interaction of Muscular Relaxants and Corticosteroids in the Modern Anaesthesia for the Operations on the Heart

ZOLNIKOV, S. M., ROSLAVLEVA, N. G. — Some Problems of Anaesthesia for Children with Congenital Heart Disease Operated Upon with the Help of Extracorporeal Circulation

GEVORKYAN, I. S. — Arterial Anaesthesia as a Sort of Local Anaesthesia

SMOLNIKOV, V. P. — The Shane Effect and Pauling's Theory of Anaesthesia

KOVANEV, V.A.; KHMELEVSKIY, Ya.M.

Effect of anesthetics and some hemodynamic disorders during anesthesia on the neuromuscular transfer of excitation and the action of muscle relaxants. Vest. AMN SSSR no.4:78-86 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii AMN SSSR, Moskva.

KOVANEV, V. A.; KHMELEVSKIY, Ya. M.

"The influence of different anesthetic substances on neuromuscular transmission and its interaction with the non-depolarizing myorelaxants."

report submitted for 3rd World Congof Anesthesiology, Sao- Paulo, Brazil, 20-26 Sep 64.

Inst for Cardiovascular Surgery, Acad Med Sci USSR, Moscow.

KOVANEV, V. A.; KHMELEVSKIY, Ya. M.

Induction barbiturate anesthesia in combination with adrenocortical hormones (glucocorticoids) in cardiac operations. Eksper. khir. i anest. no.2:78-83 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz Instituta serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii (dir. - prof. S. A. Kolesnikov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - akad. A. N. Bakulev) AMN SSSR.

(HEART—SURGERY) (ADRENOCORTICAL HORMONES) (BARBITURATES)

KOVANEV, V.A.; KHMELEVSKIY, Ya.M.

Decurarization in cardiovascular diseases. Eksper. khir. i anest. 7 no.4:83-89 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Iz laboratorii anesteziologii (zav. - dotsent Ye.A.Damir) Instituta serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii (dir. - prof. S.A.Kolesnikov; nauchnyy rukovoditel' - akademik A.N.Bakulev) AMN SSSR.